The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,600—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk** LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
30th Sept.	MALTA	6064		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7993		
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	1000		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5 916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Seillier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and **DEPOSIT** Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN [illegible] MACHINE (by Harrild of London [illegible] apply to the [illegible] Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	2 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	26 Sep.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	28 Sep.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	29 Sep.	on arrival E. mail (direct.)	

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY 2nd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY 28th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 27th, September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
25th September, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,600	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	25th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed „ „ „	52	8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40	0
Embossed „ „ „	20	8
Plain „ „ „	17	0
New Art „ „ „	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver „ „	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 „

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—

MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO.**

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker	25th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, [illegible]MAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill		10	8
Soft Gauze		18	0
Fancy Oxford		21	0
Best Zephyr		25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0	27	0
	„ 30-0	33	0
Double Collars	„ 3-0	3	12

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY !
COMMENCING MONDAY OCT. 2ND,
THE CELEBRATED
GARDNER-BROWN VARIETY COMPANY.

For Particulars see large Bills.
Book Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., and Book Early

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ARABIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th September, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 15th October, 1905, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be REOPENED for all description of Traffic.

For full particulars see the poster Notice Exhibited at Stations.

A, MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 26th September, 1905.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the Notification, dated 18th instant NOTICE is hereby given that the measurement of OIL CAKE will be proceeded with in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, M. Lane, Dana Bunder, (opposite the Prince's Dock) on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 A. M., when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 25th September, 1905.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS, for the BHENANIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of COLOGNE and are prepared to accept risks at Current Rates.

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING Co., Ld.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have CEASED to represent the UNIVERSO ITALIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILAN from TO-DAY.

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING Co., Ld.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1905,

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a middle DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (15) Fifteen per share for the Current Year, declared at the Meeting of the Directors of the above named Company, held on 22nd September, 1905, will be paid on and after 20th October, 1905. In the Company's Registered Office 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, to the share-holders whose names appear on the register on 30th September, 1905, on production of their share-certificate.

By order,
મોતી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOTEE JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
The Sir Weghjee Wadhwan Camp Mfg., Co., Ld,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1905.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1905, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th Instant.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1905,

NOTICE.

MESSRS COX and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, of 16 Charing Cross, London, hereby give NOTICE that they will OPEN a BRANCH OFFICE in CANADA BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, on the 2nd of October, 1905, for the convenience of their Clients in India, and others who may wish to avail themselves of their services.

In addition to the facilities they offer in their usual Banking and Agency Departments, Messrs. COX and Co. are now prepared to undertake any business connected with their Passage, Shipping, and Supply Departments recently opened, and also to effect Insurances of every description with the best Offices on favourable terms.

Full information as to the various branches of their business may be ascertained on application.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years and 5 months from November 1st, 1905, of TIN KIT BOXES, required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, will be received at his Office during office hours on the 15th October, 1905.

4. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. A sample Tin Kit Box can be seen and information as to the approximate number required obtained at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, on any day (holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years from April 1st, 1906, of articles of CLOTHING and LEATHER ACCOUTREMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, etc ; required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

3. Separate tenders should be submitted for articles of Clothing and Leather Goods. Sealed tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police at Poona will be received at his Office during office hours on the 1st. December, 1905.

4. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Samples of the articles required can be seen and information as to the approximate number of each article to be supplied obtained at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police at Poona on any day (Holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Printing publication and SUPPLY of BENGALI and ASSAMESE READERS for the first and second classes of Lower Primary schools in the Province of Assam. The Readers have been prepared. They will include respectively 113 and 141 pages of print and 56 and 54 of wood cuts. They must be printed in clear type and on stout paper, and must be available at all times in the numbers required at prices which are not materially in excess of those charged for the Readers now in use, viz : five annas and six annas respectively for the first and second Readers. It is proposed to give a contract for the exclusive supply of these Readers during a period of ten years, subject to a liability on the part of the contractors to bring out revised editions in substitution for the first editions, should at any time a revise be considered necessary.

Tenders with specimens of paper and type and wood cuts should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

L. J. KERSHAW.
Offg. Secy. to the Chief-Commissioner of Assam.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESSLAUER & Co.. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARINE LINES. BEAUTIFULLY Furnished House TO LET for November. Apply Box No. 2208., Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree : Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALESBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane.—Fort.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory, Business Upcountry,——WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in it, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Myrabollams, and such articles of Exportation. Pressing and Ginning Cotton, Working Flour, Oil, Sugar, Rice Mills. Have served, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected Factories, for 20 twenty years. Proficient to advise on new Stations, Industries and Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED :—A LOAN OF MONEY on the Best Security. Apply Box No. 1958. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc etc., at a specially reduced rate only during the auspicious season. All articles sold on a week's approval and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Maneckjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply O. O., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage: English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon,.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planting and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims,
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto,
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto,
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira,
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London,
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith,
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	2	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

---

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d, advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week : First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

PICTURE POST CARDS OF CEYLON.

	Rs.	a.
25 all different	1	8
50 do do	2	9
100 do do	4	8

Post Free.

Cash with order or per V. P. P. Special quotations for large quantities.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOK STALLS,
FORT, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

CEYLON STAMPS.

	Price per set Rs. a.
1872-1900, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 15, 25, and 30 cents	0 13
Do. including 12, 28 and 75c.	1 12
1888. 2c on 4c. Seven different kinds	0 10
1895-1900 2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 15, 15 and 30c. "On Service"	1 0
Do. including 25 and 75c.	2 3
2, 3 5, 15 and 30 c. King's head "On Service"	6 9
Do. including 25c.	13 8
1885, 5c, on 4, 8, 16 32 36 & 64c. pen cancelled	1 4
Do including 5c. on 48 and 96c	5 12
1903. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 25 and 30c.	0 13
Do. including 12, and 75c, unused	3 8
1904, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 15, 25, 30 and 75c Multiple Work	0 14

Cash with order or per V. P. P. No exchange.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOK STALLS,
FORT COLOMBO, CEYLON.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	5
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	6
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths" by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott	0	4
Do. do. in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D, by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital............ Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin.	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND......................... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............. £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-pines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS JUST OUT Rs. 3-1.

WELLINGTON'S CAMPAIGNS
PENINSULA—WATERLOO 1808—15.

Also Moore's Campaign of Corunna for Military Students. By Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson. With Sketch, Maps and Plans. Part I 1808-9-10 Robeia to Busaco.

W. J. SIMPSON, M.D. F.R.C.P. Rs. 14.
A TREATISE ON PLAGUE.

Dealing with the Historical Epidemic, Logical, Clinical, Therapeutic and Preventive aspects of the Disease. With Illustrations, Charts and Diagrams.

NEW EDITION. NEW EDITION.
POPULAR MECHANICS.
SHOP NOTES FOR 1905.

Compiled from the "Shop Note's" Department of Popular Mechanics Magazine, and written so you can understand it, Easy Ways to do hard things of daily use to every Mechanic. 385 Illustrations Complete to December 1904. Rs. 2-3.

THE WORLD WIDE ATLAS.
OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

Political and Physical, Containing one Hundred and Twenty-eight Plates and Complete Index, with an Introduction. By J. Scott Keltie Rs. 5-10.

GREAT BATSMEN. Their methods at a Glance. By George W. Baldam and Charles B. Fry. Illustrated by 600 Action. Photographs Rs. 18-6.

THE GREAT RELIGIONS OF INDIA. By Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, with Portrait and Maps, Rs. 4-6.

HIMALAYAN JOURNALS or Notes of a Naturalist in Bengal, the Sikkim and Nepal Himalayas, the Khasia Mountains, etc. By Joseph Dalton Hooker, with Maps and Full-page and Other Illustrations. Rs. 4-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD
WHO SUFFER FROM
RHEUMATISM
SHOULD USE
ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.
IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC
Price Re. 1.
SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—September 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause

472-02—Edgelow G and W—Cursondas Premji and another vs Cursondas Nathoo—Wadia G and Co.
579-02—Tyabji D and Co—Vussonji Mahamji and others vs Khimji Kanji.
715-04—In person—Brijmohan Shedmal vs Buldeoshahi Jeharmul and another.
297-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Manibhai Goculbhai and another vs Ramprasad Mulchand.
324-05—Wadia G and Co—Oomaji Nathaji and Co vs Memon Abubaker Moledina and another—Mulla and M.
398-05—In person—Cooverji Ludha vs Hirji Meghji.
566-05—Mirza and M—Jeewaji Jafferji vs Bhagirathibai widow and another—Chitnis and M Captain and V
577-03—Wadia G and Co—Lalji Kessonji and others vs Govindji Viram—In Person
596-05—Nadirsha and P—Khetsidas Samratbhai vs Jankidas Dinamull and others
666-03—S B Noble—J H Elliot and Co Limited vs Hassanally Jeewabhoy Thandvala
669-03—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan—J P Dastur
674-05—Sorabji and J—Mary Agues DeMello vs Elisiens De-Mello—Maganlal J and G
Undefended New Long Causes.
494-05—Payne and Co—Tyabally Dosanji and others vs Koorbanali Ahmedjibhai and others
539-05—Ardeser H and Co—Shumshudin Dhailay and others vs Lecabhai Devekra
541-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Mulla Jusufalli Adamji Mijagarawalla vs Karimbhoy Thavarbhoy andanother
Long Cause.
613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co—vs Sarabhai Vajesliauker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co Part heard

Before the Hon, Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjie Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another Bicknell M and R Part heard
Short Causes.
645-05—Mehta and D—Ahmed Ebrahim vs Haji Moosa Esmail—Captain and V
For taking evidence.
In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act and in the matter of the arbitration between Maneckbai of the first part, Mulji Huridas of the second part and Mathuradas Canji of the 3rd part
Dikshit D and S—Maneckbai—Petitioner Mulji Huridas and another Respondents—Uvalla and P
For an exparte decree.
554-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joshi Juggonath Dewji vs Parwatibai widow Mulji and L Part heard
Long Causes.
17-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Dhuncore vs Tulsidas Bhugwandas Little and Co
Commercial Cause.
581-05—Crawford B and Co—N C Maclead vs M C Michailidi and Co and Smethan B and N
Long Causes.
333 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.
550 05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joshi Jagonath Dewji vs Parwatibai widow—Mulji and D
355 05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Rutton widow—Captain and V
275-3789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S —John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co
250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person
409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another
53 04—Nadirsha and T—For pauser Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
For Consent decree.

632-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Fatmabai vs Jan Mahomed Haji Mucky and others—Shamrao and M and K J Billimoria
636-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Joosub Haji Mahomed vs Jan Mahomed Haji Muckey—Shamrao and M
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla—Ardesir H D and Co—For Postponment
103-05—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Dayabhai Harkisson.
60-00—Thakur as and Co—Dewkavahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
860-04—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow andothers—Thakurdas and Co
748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkarandas Ramcower vs Rampartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co
425-04—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
552-02—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Hirji vs Thucker Damodhar Malhonji and others—Payne and Co
729-03—Maganlal J and G Ramabhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co
Before The Prothonotory.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
19-05—In Person—Mahomed Alli Moosaji vs Sarafalli Mamooji and another—K J Billimoria
21-05—In Person—Adamji Hasooji vs Ebrahimji Ahmedbhoy and another

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Julia Park, 1867 tons, Captain W H Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cochin 21st September in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2659 tons, Captain T B Nuttall, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1603 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons, Captain Winiker, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2330 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 29th August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Anderson, Mr R C Bullock, Mrs C M Carter, Mr E P Chesterfield, Mr L J D Gibson, Mr W Greengrass, Miss Greengrass, Mr F M Howlett, Mr A G Lewis, Mr F B Nicholson and Mr R C Rappa.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Bengal, 2751 tons, Captain W W Cooke, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 5th September, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr Joosub, Mr C R Luxmondas. From Colombo—Mr O H H Joliffe, Mrs E P Mistry, Miss E W Kleinson, Mr A S Creighton, Mr W A Bournaschiff, Captain A J P Coke From Largo Bay—Mrs Acres, and Miss Hawker, Mr G Hogshaw, and Mr J Harris. From Hobart—Lieut G A F Cox. From Sydney—Mr E Pauling and Mr M Khan.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hood	Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin	Lt Vines	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comar Barker	R Navy
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.		
R I M S Mayo	Comdr Browalow	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Stanley Hall	2609	Muttall	K'chi	25-9	K N & Co
B	Malta	3900	Peters	London	30-9	P & O Co
C & R	Somali	1623	Winiller		25-9	A Strandes
D&E	Querimba	4937	Smith	Madras	25-9	M M & Co
F	Clan Robertsen	3104	Ody	Chittagong	3 10	F Muir & Co
G	Edendale	718	Moss	Singapore	26 9	S M E Anglia
H	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriffs	R S Ports	2[illegible]-9	B & P S N Co
K	Upada	3382	Edeldrick	Hull	5-10	M M & Co
L	Fairy Queen			Harbour Ferry Service		
M	Nowshera	1961	Farquharson	Repairing		M M & Co
O	Bengal	2751	Cooke	China	17-10	P & O Co
Q	Firoozi	2098	de Lorne	B S ports	5 10	B & P S N Co
H W P D.						
	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	29-9	Shepherd & Co
	Indravati	513	Mahomed	B'nagar	23-9	Shpd & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	K'chi	27-9	Shepherd & Co
M. D. D. P. D.						
	Henzada	1340	Eltoo			M M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	China	3-10	P & O Co
3	Istrar	2979	Jacob	Antwerp	7-10	K N & Co
5	Mazagon	3660	Hall	China	25-9	P & O S N Coo
6	Imderator	2320	Mosca	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	Courtfield		Martin	Japan	30-9	T Morrison
7	Trieste		Mistrorigo	Kobe	26-7	A L S N Co
9	Rheinfels	3540	Birks	K'chi	3-10	Glade & Co
15	Linga	941	Rickford	K'chi	22-9	M M & Co
16	Julia Park	1868	Smith	London	30 9	E Latham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Julia Park s	Smith	Cochin, Sept 21
25	Bengal s	Cooke	Shanghai, Sept 5
	Arabia s	Read	Liverpool, Aug 29
	R I M S Hardinge	McArthur	Karachee, Sept 23

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Waroonga s	Boon	Persian Gulf
	Stanley Hall s	Nuttall	Karachi
	Somali s	Winiker	Zanzibar, &c
	R I M S Hardinge	McArthur	Calcutta

The steamer Trieste, Mistrorigo, for Kobe, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Julia Park, for London, &c
„ Bengal, for China, &c
„ Arabia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
„ Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf, &c
„ Dragfred, for Bangkok

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel	From
22	Teesta	Straits
22	Nevasa	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan left Colombo on the evening of the 24th instant and is expected here on Thursday morning on the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia, left Singapore for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The N Y K Chartered steamer Caithness, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, September 26 1905.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School to-day, Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7 a m. Dress—Khaki,

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, September 25 1905.

1 Arms and equipment will be issued to members at Head-Quarters on and after 1st October, between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m.

2 Copies of the Annual Report 1904-05 have been received from the Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No 601 Vol J Johnstone, V C, No 6013 Vol H Beale, and No 6014 Vol B Gordon.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," September 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col R E S Taylor Cantonment Magte Ambala is promoted to be a Cantonment Magte on staff pay of Rs 500 a month with effect from the 28th Aug.

The services of Mr F H Tucker Dist Supdt of Police Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commr of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G A Knight Extra Asst Supdt 2nd Grade Survey of India is promoted to be Extra Asst Supdt 1st Grade with effect from the 17th July.

Lieut-Col G B Hodgson I A officiating Deputy Surveyor Genl is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 31st Aug vice Brevet-Col R A Wahab C I E R E retired,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Kennedy and Mr J J Mullaly are appointed respectively Chief Engr and Secy and Chief Engr and Joint Secy in the Irrigation Branch to the Hon the Agent to the Govr-Genl and Chief Commr North-West Frontier Province,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

Lieut Col C G F Fagan a Political Agent of the 3rd class is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st Sept combined with furlough for eleven months.

Mr H C Clogstoun Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

Mr E H S Clark C I E a Political Agent of the 2nd class is appointed to be a Deputy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr C L S Russell Under Secy is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr E V Gabriel Under Secy reverts to officiating Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr G W Marshall is confirmed as Register of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 18th Sept vice Mr J Scott.

Mr A Warden officiating Asst to the Resident at Baroda in the Okhamandal Dist and Commdt of the Wagher Corps is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months in extension of privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieuts—Robert Hepworth Gibson 2nd Battn Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt Double Coy Officer 112th Infy—17th Aug, Alexander McCulloch Jameson 1st Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Gordon Highlanders officiating Squadron Officer 19th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse)—21st August, and Sydney Trepess Polley 1st Battn West India Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Seaforth Highlanders double Coy Officer 130th Baluchis—11th August.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£89 1-2	= + 1/16
3 do, Rentes	£99 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 7/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 5-8	= + 1-8
2 months hence	28 1-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	61 3-4	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	20·15 1-2	= — 1/2
Berlin „	20·43	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1/4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 per cent =	do
6 „ „ „	3 1/4 per cent =	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent =	do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent =	
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent =	+ 1/2

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £425,000 for various places.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1 1-2 A/S value steady
RAPESEED—
Brown 34 3-4 S.-O. done firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian steady. Manchester steady. Total Sales 3,000. Spot 5·77 plus 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Futures closed firm.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·74	5·76	5·79
+19	+19	+19
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·81	5·84	5·85
+18	+18	+18
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·88	5.89	5·90
+17	+17	+17

Receipts at U S Ports	43,000
Do last year	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	9,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·11 + 15
Futures, month of Dec	10·85 + 10 } a
Do. do. Mar.	11·03 + 11 } a

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bullish crop estimates.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 7-16 + 1/16
Futures, month of Dec	10·75 + 6
Do. do. Mar	10·98 + 8
Tone at close	barely steady

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	6,72,000
Stock in London	26,000
Total visible supply	2,160,000
	+120,000
Total visible supply East Indian	144,000
Quantity in sight	810,000
	+300,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd Sept. 1905:—

Cotton	917	bales.
Wheat	7,262	cwts.
Linseed	458	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	88	do
Gingellyseed	61	do
Poppyseed	420	do
Groundnuts	442	do
Castorseed	3,488	do
Rice	783	do
Myrabollams	165	do
Cottonseed	3,750	do
Mowraseed	359	do
Gram	204	do
Joowar	1,716	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, SEPT. 25.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 1-4
Do. 6 do. do.		1s. 4 3-8
French Francs 3 do. do.		170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.		138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		141 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.		196
Japan 30 do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99·3
1st Settlement 2nd October	99·3
2nd do. 1st November.	99·2

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 7th Sept.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th Oct	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready Buyers	6	4	6
Forward Sept. Suttab	6	7	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	13	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet			
Ready	28	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	38	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	35	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet,			
White Delhi	4	12	0
Do Pissy 85 per cent	31	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Easier.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	9,000 „

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov,	Nov-Dec,
5·70	5·72	5·75
—4	—4	—4
Dec.-Jan,	Jan.-Feb,	Feb.-Mar,
5·77	5·80	5·82
—4	—4	—4
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June,
5 84	5·85	5·86
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The market is steady with a fair demand for ready cotton from exporters and little doing forward,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 23rd September as compared with the statement of the 16th Sept.:—

	Sept. 16. Rs.	Sept. 23. Rs.
LIABILITIES,		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,5[illegible],783	48,20,402
Public Deposits at Branches	33,83,675	34,[illegible]3,274
Other Deposits	6,90,19,754	6,74,42,[illegible]70
Post Bills	14,491	13,616
Sundries	16,58,880	16 96,188
Rs.	9,74,36,590	9,61,16,450
ASSETS,		
Government Securities	1,15,32 737	1,12,11,761
Other authorised Securities	40,44,986	38,48,343
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	67,06,490	62,29,241
Loans do. do. do.	1,89,67,349	1,71,61,845
Bills discounted and purchased	2,49,97,431	2,54,83,617
Dead Stock	2,85,011	2,85,015
Stamps and Stationery	3,075	3,058
Balances with other Banks	12,37,480	12,20,527
Sundries	1,16,426	1,20,893
Cash	2,95,45,595	3,05,52,150
	9,74,36,590	9,61,16,450

PETROL LICENSES.

The following Press Note was issued last evening:—

The Government of India have approved the proposal of the Bombay Government that effect should be given at once to the revised scale of fees for licenses under the Petroleum Act in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India being obtained to the amended rules notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 17th, 24th and 31st August 1905. The amended rules will be finally published in due course, when the approval of the Government of India has been received.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CLAYTON—DAVEY—Sept 5, at St Matthews Church, Bayswater, by the Revd Alfred Atkinson James A Clayton, eldest son of T. G. Clayton of "The Grange" Normanton, Derby, to Myrtle, elder daughter of J H Davey, J.P. General Superintendent Eastern Telegraphs Bombay. Durban and Cape Town papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

GARRATT JOHN—Sept 26th 1903. This to his memory the sweetest earth can ever know, in deepest devotion, from his wife.

I bent my head at last, and over me
There swept the winds of desolation.

KEMP'S
PROTUMEN

Is a food.

It is obtained from the milk of the cow.

It contains neither starch nor sugar.

It is thus peculiarly suitable for diabetic patients.

It is especially valuable for brain workers.

It can be added to almost any other food and increases their digestibility and nutritive qualities.

It will do you good and you can prove it by trying it.

It is put up in ¼, ½, and one pound tins at As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2, and is sold by

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets. 5h, 53m. High water, 9-20m., 9-27a, Low water, 2-45m., 3-35a.
Examination of Articled Clerks, Commissioner's office, High Court
Bombay Improvement Trust, at 4 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Bhairoo Gujar, a Hindu labourer employed at the City of Bombay Mill, Albert Road, met with a fatal accident while at work at the mill on Sunday last. It appears that Bhairoo carried a basket of mortar up a ladder and when stepping of the ladder to go on to the first storey, he stumbled and fell on to the ground from a height of about sixteen feet. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died the same evening, the cause of death being fracture of the skull.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARIES.—Ramjivan Poonamchand, residing in a compound off Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that during the absence of his wife from home for an hour and a half on Saturday afternoon, his room was broken into and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 879 stolen from a box, which was also forced open. On enquiries being made by the police, silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 120 were found behind the box—Sharafali Goolam Hoosain of Mody Street, Fort has made a similar complaint to the police in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 480.

A LUNATIC ACCUSED.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting third Presidency Magistrate, one Ganoo Baloo, a millhand, residing at the Victoria Bunder, was placed, by Superintendent Grennan, on the charge of committing murder of another labourer, named Dhondoo Baloo on the 17th instant. The facts of this murder have already been reported. From the evidence of Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon and from the conduct of the accused the Court was of opinion that he was of an unsound mind and incapable of making his own defence. The Court, therefore, directed that further proceedings in the case be postponed and reference be made to Government for the detention of the accused in the Lunatic Asylum.

PALMING OFF FALSE ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Walton charged Succaram Babaji, a goldsmith, and Succaram Kushaba, a labourer, with cheating Devji Walji and six other Marwaries in respect of silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 40. The evidence showed that the first accused made ornaments of base metal and used to pledge them with Marwaries, representing to them that the ornaments were made of silver. On the 19th instant, the first accused in company of the second accused went to Dana Bunder to pledge similar ornaments with a money lender, when the latter on testing them found them to be of base metal and handed the accused over to the police. The police, on enquiries, ascertained that the accused had successfully cheated six other Marwaries in the same way. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to an aggregate term of thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A. W. McArthur, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 23rd instant, with the following details on board:—Captain Poole, 1st R Warwick; Captain O. Reilly, R. A. M. C.; Lieut. Cripps, R.F.A.; Col. and Mrs. O'Neill, R F A.; Captain Leicester, Cheshire Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Moody and 107 details. The Hardinge sailed yesterday for Calcutta, empty.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TRIESTE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyds s.s. Trieste to-day from the Victoria Dock No 7:—Mr and Mrs E G Antipps, Mr Bhagchund Dandumull, Mr E Douglas Dent, Rev Dun, Mr Jehangir M Ghista, Mr and Mrs A Ochs and child, Col and Mrs W H Oneil Mr Schwarz, Rev Keyser and Rev Watcher.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere,

WORK OF CARTING AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Bhawoo Bapoo and another against Cooverji Jamsetji Daroowalla and Cawasji Pestonji Khajotia, to recover the sum of Rs. 4 534 and a further sum of Rs. 5 000 as damages for breach of contract. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that on the 30th January last, the defendants, who carried on the business of carting agents under the name and style of Cooverji Jamsetji and Co., contracted with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. to do certain work of carting, unloading and shipping manganese ore at certain rates. The period of the contract was to be till 31st December, 1905, and the defendants deposited a sum of Rs. 1 000 with Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. as security. Shortly afterwards the defendants entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs, who were muccadums, by which the latter agreed to perform the contract on behalf of the defendants in consideration of taking the profits and to pay the defendants a sum of Rs. 500 as premium and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 in respect of the deposit made by the defendants to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. The plaintiffs paid the amounts to the defendants and commenced the work in February last. A written agreement was drawn up by which it was provided that the defendants should receive on behalf of the plaintiffs, the amounts of the bills in respect of the work done and pay the same in full to the plaintiffs. In case of default on the part of the plaintiffs, the defendants were to do the work themselves on account of the plaintiffs. It was further agreed that, on the expiration of the period of agreement, the defendants should refund to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited by them. The plaintiffs continued to do the work, and in February and March several bills became due and payable to them. The defendants received payments of these bills from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and seeing that there was a large profit on the work done, they determined to keep the same to themselves, and on the 11th March they prevented the plaintiffs from proceeding with the work. The defendants had set up the excuse that the plaintiffs did not do the work to the satisfaction of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., which the plaintiffs denied. They said the defendants were not justified in terminating the contract, and they (the plaintiff) had to file the suit to recover the amount of the bills due, for return of the deposit and for damages.

The defendants stated that they had entered into the agreement with the first plaintiff only, as he was an experienced muccadum of dock labourers, and they had done so on the understanding that the first plaintiff himself would personally supervise and superintend the carrying out of the work. The plaintiffs had not done the work according to the directions. It was done in such an unsatisfactory and inefficient manner that the defendants were amply justified in putting an end to the agreement. When informed the first plaintiff made no objection, but appeared to be willing to terminate the agreement. The defendants stated that they had received a sum of Rs. 1,000 only and not Rs. 1,500 as alleged. They had moreover paid the plaintiffs the full amount of the first bill, the receipt of which the plaintiffs falsely denied. They had received payment of one or two subsequent bills also, and were willing to account for them. The defendants claimed to retain the deposit of Rs. 1,000, till the accounts were made up at the end of the year. They denied that the contract was profitable, and were, on the contrary, apprehensive that it would result in a loss. They further maintained that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any damages.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE cricket match was played at I. G. Ground on Sunday. Scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Dr M E Pavri, c Mullaji, b Tumboowala	12
Mr M R Parakh, b Mullaji	14
Mr R E Mody, b Tumboowala	7
Mr J D Mody, c and b Tumboowala	6
Mr S F Commissariat, b Mullaji	10
Mr K P Lala, c Ali, b Mullaji	1
Mr N B Saklatwala, b Tumboowalla	1
Mr H E Commissariat, c Tumboowala, b Mullaji	2
Mr J J Dubash, c Tyabji, b Mullaji	1
Mr S F Mulla, not out	0
Mr M B Vatcha, c Syed, b Mullaji	0
Extras	6
Total	60

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Mr Syed Ahmed, C Parakh, b Pavri	7
Mr C M Ali, run out	6
Mr Aba, c Pavri, b Vatcha	0
Mr Yusuf, c Modi, b Vatcha	55
Mr Tumboowala, b uVatcha	12
Mr Peermahmed b Dubash	1
Mr T Mullaji, b Dubash	8
Mr Patel, b Dubash	15
Mr D Nevsi, b Dubash	9
Mr H C Tyabji, b Dubash	3
Mr A Aziz, not out	14
Extras	11
Total	141

R. I. L. I. vs. MAZAGON INSTITUTE C. C.

THE return match between the above teams was played on the Cross maidan on the 24th instant, which resulted in a win for the R. I. L. I. by an innings and 29 runs. The Mazagonists made 37 and 40 runs in their both innings while the R. I. L. I. made 106 runs in one innings. For the losers Mr. Rodrigues showed a good form, both times entering into double figures. For the R I. L. I., Messrs. D'Silva. J. C. Ferrao, D'Costa, Saldanha and N. Ferrao got into double figures. Messrs. Bragança and Saldanha bowled well for the R. I. L. I.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET AVERAGES.

(COMPILED UP TO SEPT. 23.)

BATTING.

	No of Inns.	Times not out.	Highest Inns.	Total runs.	Average.
Lieut P J Beaumont	4	...	123	159	39—3
Mr H Cheetham	9	2	82*	213	30—3
Mr H E Harrington	8	3	74*	145	29
Lieut L F Lanyon	5	..	53	106	21—7
Mr S N Powell	11	—	39	220	20
Mr A H S Aston	9	...	36	169	18—7
Mr J A C Kiddle	15	1	77	241	17—3
Mr E Priestley	9	1	38	116	14—4
Mr J L Ainsworth	6	...	31	73	12—1
Mr C L Burns	5	...	31	52	10—2
Mr C G Stileman	6	2	33*	42	10—2
Lieut D F Vines	11	...	32	110	10
Mr P M D Sanderson	12	3	22	81	9
Mr T C Ward	7	2	16*	43	8—3

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.
(3 INNINGS AND UPWARDS.)

	Runs.	Wickets	Average
Mr J L Ainsworth	132	19	6—18
Mr E E Coombs	141	13	10—4
Mr S N Powell	261	25	10—11
Mr F P West	96	7	12—5
Mr C G Stileman	285	21	13—12
Mr H Cheetham	291	19	15—6
Mr J A C Kiddle	263	14	19—2

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS AT COLOMBO

No little excitement prevailed on board the French troopship Amiral Latouche Treville, which arrived in Colombo on Monday last from Saigon, when it was noticed at about 9 p. m. that the 12 French prisoners—who were being conveyed to Marseilles for long sentence imprisonment had broken the bar of the ironcage and disappeared. A close scrutiny throughout the vessel did not lead to any results and the Captain instantly dispatched a message to the local Police authorities who took up the matter and communicated the information to the Police Stations. At about 2 a. m. on Tuesday news was received by the Captain from the Police to the effect that eight of the prisoners had been arrested at Kotahena. An escort of 16 French soldiers and an officer and one police sergeant and a constable set out to take them back on board. The job was very hard, for the prisoners turned boisterous and insulted and threatened the constable and sergeant. They were however, quieted by the sight of the batons. They reached the steamer, and the ship left for Marseilles three hours later than the appointed hour. A careful watch is being kept in Colombo for the arrest of the rest of the prisoners.

WHEN YOU COME BACK FROM A LONG WALK

or even while you are indulging in it, you experience a sense of discomfort caused by excessive perspiration.

That is, if you do not wear Wool.

If you do wear Pure Wool there is no discomfort.

Pure Wool Absorbs the moisture.

It Prevents chills.

It is the one safe material to wear.

It is also the most Comfortable.

Any article you can think of composed of Pure Wool we can make for you.

We are Pure Wool specialists.

If you require information or samples, we shall be glad to send you either, free of all cost

Address an enquiry to

MANAGER,

Dept. "E."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

F. & C. OSLER.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904

ISSUED FOR.................. £2,433,739

ACCUMULATED FUNDS....... £11,320,875

ASSURANCES IN FORCE....... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HEALING.

MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BREEK'S MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHIRI HILLS, SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India, comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

THE PIANOLA.

It is a strange fact, that whenever a Piano Player is referred to, the word PIANOLA is mentioned.

This is because the Pianola is the best and most perfect and durable player made, and all other players are NOT PIANOLAS.

The Pianola can be heard and tested at our Show Rooms.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND

CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.

9-11, MEDOWS STREET

BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,

Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order,

TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE TO Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1905.

LIFE AND DEATH IN INDIA.

IT is no use correcting school-books from the new issue of the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India this year. Teachers and others anxious to keep up to date, must wait another twelve months and then they will find that India instead of being divided into so many provinces will be found to contain so many more, and that for the purposes of the judicial administration of the country the provinces may be divided in a manner which does not, as now, correspond closely to the executive divisions. However, they may put down that the area of British India, excluding the Andaman islands and including the "administered" areas in Baluchistan, at 1,013,408 square miles, and the population at 230,189,462. The area may extend slightly in the near future and the population will increase, but until next census the official figures will remain the same. It will be satisfactory to those who are interested in this country to know that education is spreading amongst us, surely if slowly, and we have now 4,368,569 males and 515,544 females under instruction in public and private institutions—a greater number than last year and the highest figures on record. In the last ten years the increase has equalled 16 per cent; 14·7 among males and 31·7 per cent among females. In University Education the Colleges which train for degrees in Arts contain about three times the number of students who are attracted to the colleges which train for special degrees. In these latter the students, going through all the course for a degree in Law, outnumber the students training for the attainment of degrees in all the other special courses combined. A table shows that last year 1,666 students graduated in Arts, 396 in Law, only eleven in Medicine, nineteen in Engineering and two in Oriental Languages and Literature. In the past ten years the Indian Universities have passed out 15,016 Graduates in Arts and 4,128 in Law, but not more than 85 graduated in Medicine and 131 in Engineering. As one reason for the very small numbers under the last two heads it is stated that the possession of a degree in Medicine or Engineering does not by itself qualify for the higher grades of Government professional service without special training in England and it does not of itself secure public confidence. Burma takes the lead educationally, Bengal, Madras and Bombay coming next in succession. The other provinces are still very backward, the United Provinces and the Punjab presenting the worst records.

A highly instructive chapter in the report is devoted to vital statistics, but it is explained that they are so very imperfect they must only be regarded as possessing comparative value, the errors and defects which pervade them being repeated in much the same degree, from year to year since 1892, when for the first time births and deaths were registered in identical areas. In the larger cities conditions hostile to human life existing in a higher degree than they do in the country, for where a population, which is very poor, very ignorant, careless and traditionally insanitary in habits and customs, are packed closely together, the need for sanitary administration of the most efficient kind is pressing and, in many cases, the sanitary administration is the reverse of efficient. But the presence of such conditions is not fully accepted as a complete and sufficient reason for the marked difference in the ratio between town and country and doubtless an important factor is to be found in the greater efficiency of registration in the towns. Epidemics in the towns have to be taken into account, and in the past seven years it is remarkable that 2,485,274 persons died of cholera, 649,356 from small-pox and 2,140,076 from dysentery and diarrhœa. On the subject of plague it is shown that whereas in 1896, the number of deaths was 2,219, the disease has spread all over India and the mortality has risen steadily year by year, except in 1900 when the number of deaths fell. In 1903, the total of deaths assigned to plague was 701,893, while in the eight years during which it had existed it had carried off 1,697,278 persons, Bombay contributing with over half of the total number. During the present year, the disease is shown to be progressing at an unprecedented rate as the deaths up to May last had reached the alarming total of 802,907. At the same time it is shown that the heavy mortality has been restricted to a smaller area, for the deaths in Bombay were only seven per cent. of the total, while in Northern India the percentages rose to 41 for the Punjab, 37 for the United Provinces and 13 for Bengal.

Mr. Robertson, who has compiled the report, for some reason or other, gives us 25 years' statistics of deaths from snake bites and wild animals. During that period anyhow 72,397 persons were killed by wild animals and 524,726 by snakes. In the past five years the deaths caused by wild animals have shown a tendency to decrease, whilst those by snakes have grown. Deaths by animals increased greatly in the Central Provinces in 1901 owing to tigers and panthers, on the disappearance of game from the woods during the drought, resorting to man-eating, instead of following up the game. The most destructive beast is the tiger to whom may be assigned 31 per cent of the whole mortality from wild animals, the average approximating to one thousand persons annually. In 1903 tigers killed 866 persons, leopards 513, wolves 493, bears 117, elephants 38, and hyenas 24, alligators, crocodiles, wild pigs, wild dogs, and other unspecified animals assisting in bringing up the total. Of course, wild beasts are more destructive to domestic animals than to human beings. In the past quarter of a century they destroyed 1,864,778, of which about a hundred and twenty thousand were killed by snakes. Here the leopard is more destructive than the tiger, and in the last three years leopards carried away 116,000 head of cattle, and tigers 91,000. Rewards given for the destruction of wild animals and snakes average over a lakh of rupees per annum, most of the money being given for the destruction of wild animals; very little being devoted to snakes. The statistics of the slaughter of wild beasts and snakes, especially of latter, are even more imperfect than those of the destruction of human beings and cattle, but so far as they go, the effect of these measures is apparent from the figures. In 1903, 16,318 wild animals and 62,745 snakes were reported to have been destroyed. The shikari had a remarkably good time that year for his total was 4,370 leopards 2,086 wolves, 2,000 bears, 1,285 tigers, 712 hyenas, 17 elephants and 5,848 other more or less dangerous animals. It is a pity the Statistical Reports do not recount the pleasures of life in India as well as its trials. If they did the general reader would recognise that it has its compensations.

THE PROSPERITY OF PERU. MR. CONSUL-GENERAL ST. JOHN, of Lima, whose reports on the financial and commercial condition of Peru always have an interest for the British mercantile community, notes a further and marked improvement in his latest report. The revenue, it appears, continues to increase, and is now nearly £2,000,000, or more than double the national income of ten years ago. But inasmuch as a large sum is to be set aside annually for railway construction or for the guarantee of the interest on the capital which may be invested in such works, the available balance is still quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the other public services. The country has now enjoyed peace for a number of years, and appears to be bent solely on developing her prolific sources of wealth. Credit is also reviving as is proved by the gradual and not inconsiderable influx of foreign capital and the formation of new companies with capital raised in the country. The Government are paying attention to the extension of railways and the construction of roads and bridges, and though now they are able to carry out these works only on a small scale, they will probably have financial assistance ere long, and the sphere of enterprise is likely to be greatly extended. Mr. St. John regards the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and Peru as satisfactory, but he thinks it might be increased "by studying more closely the requirements of the markets." Banking facilities in the country are still insufficient. A German bank is about to open its doors, and it was expected that a British bank would also be established in Lima. A bank with branches throughout the country, even in remote and small places, would probably be successful. such an institution, says Mr. St. John, would not only tend to banish usury, but to reduce ruling rates of interest which are looked upon as normal in those parts, but are much too high to allow the necessary assistance being given to production and trade. Turning to other features of interest in connection with the prosperity of the country, a firm has recently acquired an area of about 130 square miles and proposes to stock it with sheep brought from Patagonia; 6,000 rams and ewes have already been imported for that purpose. It is believed that the experiment will give a good result. Motor cars are in use in Lima and between Lima and Callao, but the roads of Peru are still too bad to offer any prospect of any considerable development in this trade. The soil of Peru is rich in ores of many kinds and the mining industry is advancing steadily. The Cerro de Pasco Mining Syndicate, by far the most important mining company in Peru, is reported to have struck most valuable copper deposits. That syndicate has also purchased a number of claims in the Yanli and Morococha districts. It has, during the last three years, invested about £2,000,0000 in the country.

THE LAST OF THE "VIVANDIERES." THE announcement that the "Conseil Superieur de la Guerre" have decided that the French Army has no longer need for the thousand and odd vivandieres is causing deep regret in France. Many a march past will miss the trim martial constume, the neat little figure in short skirts and long red trousers of the infantry and top boots of the cavalry; the hat, so jauntily tilted; the highly polished little barrel hanging at the side; and the ever-present tricolour scarf. This is the latter-day costume; but vivandieres date from the Revolution, and from that day to the present their get-up has undergone many changes. In the days of the Empires, first and second, and even in those of Louis Philippe it was a thing threatrical; after the dark days of 1870 the mass of braid and curling feathers gave place to the more modest dark blue piped with red. The vivandiere combined the qualities of Red Cross nurse with those of mother of a large family. She was often the only real womanly influence "the boys" came under from the day they joined the regiment. She disappears before better and more modern methods for supplying the wants of soldiers in the field and a vastly improved Red Cross organisation. Before the Revolution the vivandiere, who was but an unattached camp follower, lived the life of the soldier without partaking of his hardships or dangers. Whole families were attracted by this call to arms—the father a trooper, the boy a bugler, the mother a vivandiere. From such a family came Catherine Devrez, she whom the soldiers of the army of the Sambre and Meuse familiarly christened Mere Catherine. This brave body took her share in all the campaigns of the Republic up to 1802. When sitting at the camp fire at night she had some strange souvenirs to recall of the military events in which she took her share. Nothing pleased her better than to tell how she found the Fort on that famous evening of July 21, 1795. Had things been otherwise the word "Texel" would have had no place on the list of French victories, and commandant Lahure and his gallant band would have perished. Numerous instances are given in French military history of courageous vivandieres who have fought in the ranks in several campaigns, and their disappearance will be regretted generally throughout the French Army.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Arabia with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left, Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THERE will be no more mounted sports on Wednesdays until the big annual athletic and sporting meeting to be held in October.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd September 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 5,262 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 17,213 in the earnings.

THE Bombay Corporation at their meeting, yesterday, adopted the draft address submitted by their committee, for presentation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in Bombay.

IT is notified that the amount for which a single Indo-Ceylon telegraph money order may be issued in India shall not exceed Rs. 600 and shall not include any sum less than a rupee, and if the amount exceeds Rs. 150 the telegraphic money order shall not be for a sum which is not a multiple of Rs. 10.

WE are authorised to say that there is no foundation for the statement which has appeared in various native journals that the restoration by the Government of India of enlarged powers to his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, recently announced, was accompanied by any condition concerning the relaxation of the terms under which land may be leased or acquired by European British subjects in the Kashmir State.

THE capital of the new Province may have glorious associations in the past; but the present character of the Division, to which it gives its name, is not of the best. According to the Bengal Police Report, the Dacca Division heads the Provincial list not only in the matter of rioting, but also for murders and cases of culpable homicide. Preventive action under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code had to be taken there to a much greater extent than in any other Division, the number of persons bound down to keep the peace being 63 per cent of the whole Province.

As regards traffic along the Nushki route, it is reported that since the railway has been opened a considerable flow of trade has set in from the Helmand direction via Chageh. The expectation was that the caravans would confine themselves to the desert route to Seistan, but some of the traders prefer to follow the Helmand to a point north-west of Chageh, and then to turn southwards. They have still a stretch of desert to cross, but less in extent than that between Nushki and Robat on the Persian frontier. The more routes that are used the better, and this new trade may have possibilities of expansion.

DESPITE the protests on the part of the Government of India and of His Majesty's Government, the Cuban Government has raised duty on rice from one dollar to one dollar 20 cents per 100 kilos in February 1904. At the beginning of the present year information was received to the effect that a further enhancement of import duty of 2·25 dollars per 100 kios was contemplated. The Government of India protested strongly against this further enhancement, but notwithstanding representations which were made on the subject a bill increasing, the duty was passed by the Cuban House of Representatives. The Government of India have now received information to the effect that the Bill has been rejected by the Senate by a large majority.

THE Dassan Canal project is one that has been developed since the report of the Irrigation Commission was issued in 1903. A scheme was prepared many years ago for a canal from the Dassan river, a tributary of the Jumna, south of Cawnpore, to irrigate a portion of the Hamirpur district, but the low supplies of water in the river and the great height and cost of the necessary weir caused it to be abandoned. The Irrigation Commission were informed that a detailed reconnaissance to determine the conditions of supply and the probable utility and cost of the work was about to be put in hand, but they expressed no opinion upon the project. The scheme was prepared in 1903-4 and there can be no doubt that it will prove of enormous benefit to the Hamirpur district, which is particularly liable to distress due to uncertain rainfall.

THE reports that were collected regarding the great earthquake of the 4th April number several hundreds, and these have served to furnish certain exact conclusions. It was what is scientifically known as a twin-earthquake, the earth-movements in the Kangra District and at Mussoorie being practically simultaneous. They were along well-known "faults" in the central Himalaya region, and the disturbances extended over a great area, the echoes in the plains reaching even south of Allahabad The causes which led to the violent shocks which wrecked Dharamsala and Kangra completely, and did such serious damage elsewhere, cannot, of course, be definitely stated; but as we know, expert geologists consider they are unlikely to recur for a very long period to come. It will be necessary, however, that buildings hereafter erected in the area most affected should be earthquake-proof, and both the Government and private persons will doubtless adopt architectural plans with this end in view. The future of Dharmsala both as a civil station and as a cantonment is apparently still uncertain. It will again be examined next month by the small committee of experts in geology and engineering which visited it some months ago, and the effect of the monsoon rains upon the ridges and slopes will be studied. As there have been no landslips there since the rainy season set in, it is not likely that any dangerous fissures will have declared themselves. When the final report is presented, the Punjab Government and the military authorities will be able to make up their minds as to what course is to be followed in the matter of rebuilding houses offices and barracks of a light and suitable kind.

MR. ROBERT K. DOUGLAS, keeper of Oriental manuscripts at the British Museum, appeals in a letter in the "Times" for the restoration to the Chinese of the Imperial Library at Mukden, which has been appropriated by the Russians. He sets forth that when Russian troops occupied Mukden with the ostensible object of preserving law and order during the "Boxer" outbreak, they seized the library, which contained books and manuscripts of the greatest literary, historical, and antiquarian interest. The Siberian Railway being then engaged in transporting men and munitions of war into Manchuria, the destination of the library was diverted to Vladivostock, where, if report speaks truly, it now remains.

AT the request of the Colonial Office, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine have, with the consent of the University authorities, requested Professor Boyce to visit Belize, in British Honduras, to report on the sanitary measures in that colony necessary in view of the recent outbreak of yellow fever. Professor Boyce, who is now at New Orleans, will, after completing his observations of the methods employed by the Americans in combating yellow fever there, proceed to Belize. The latest mail advices from Brasil have brought news that both members of the Yellow Fever Expedition of the Liverpool School at Manaos have been ill with yellow fever, one very seriously. The surviving member of the Sleeping Sickness Expedition which the school sent to the Congo in August 1903, returns to England by the steamship Oron on Sept. 4.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

CHAPTERS ON EDUCATION.

ALADDIN'S PALACE.

WHAT, in plain English, do I mean by saying that a liberal education ought to deal either with Aladdin's Palace or with the Adventures of Sindbad, and, up to a certain point, with both? I hope the reader already holds the key to this very simple enigma; so he will perhaps bear with me if I try to lead up to the definite statement of my meaning by a little further illustration.

Looking from my study window this bright May morning, what do I perceive? A stretch of undulating country, arable pasture, and woodland; a slow river winding down a broad, softly-moulded valley; a vast expanse of sky with white clouds combed out, as it were, into the pale blue. It is a pretty picture; but because I have been badly educated I can see in it little more than its pictorial charm.

Tardy self-education, however, has taught me to lament my unseeing eye and uncomprehending mind. Looking at the trees, flowers, grasses, I can name, with hesitation, a few of their commonest species; but even of their nomenclature I am mainly ignorant, and much more of their structure, their classification, their life-history. Yet each of these myriad objects is a living thing of exquisite adjustments and complexities. The chemistry of its generation, nutrition, pigmentation—the instinct by which it draws from earth and air just those elements required for the dreeing of its weird in growth, reproduction and decay—is ultimately, indeed, an unfathomable mystery but may be watched in its processes, studied in its results. Take yonder oak-tree, for example—what an august being it is! How it beggars the imagination to conceive the silent tenacity of purpose "which, working through century after century has drawn together" the stuff of life to knit it, to robe it in its yearly marvel of leafage and swell its girth by ring on ring! Had I, as a boy, been taken to that tree, and judiciously helped to study it and realise it in its majestic individuality and in its relations, to plant life at large, I should to-day have been a wiser and, I doubt not, a happier man. As it was, I passed the whole vegetable world by, unseeing, unwondering. It was a matter of course; it was dead to me, or (much more truly) I was dead to it. Too late, I have come to life a little, A tree awakens in me a vague reverence, a flower a shamefaced worship; and by these feelings the intensity of life is indefinitely enhanced for me. Was I forty years ago, such a young dolt as to be quite inaccessible to them? I doubt whether my educators, on the Day of Wrath, will be able to plead that justification. And when, as sometimes happens, I hear a schoolboy express his contempt for flowers, I could weep as I say to myself "Si jeunesse savait!"

So much for the carpet of Aladdin's Palace, laid down each year afresh, and shifting in its hues and pattern with every week and day. But what of the floor on which the carpet is spread? How is it laid and on what foundations?

On one of the slopes over which my eye ranges is a strip of naked soil, ploughed and harrowed. Whence comes its texture? Whence its russet tinge? I know, though I cannot actually see, that this slope is covered with myriads of loose stones, ranging from the size of a pigeon's egg to the bulk of my two fists. What Titan was at the pains of thus gravelling the lea for miles and miles? That clump of beeches away to the west marks an old chalk-pit. I infer from its shining cliff that the reddish soil is only a thin layer covering a vast bed of white rock In the chalk there are fossils—how came they there?

And I know that the chalk itself is only a layer, like the upper soil. Deeper sections, which I have seen elsewhere, show me other layers, piled in their order, sometimes flat as a plate of sandwiches, sometimes crumpled, twisted, even tilted on end. Everywhere there is order, everywhere the unmistakeable evidence of giant forces in conflict, as though one race of genies had striven to smooth the floor horizontally, whiles another mischief-making tribe had everywhere laboured, by vertical action, to emboss and corrugate the pavement their rivals had laid down. Then, again, I contrast in my mind the gentle contours of this buxom landscape with the flat expanses of fen-land and prairie, and with the ravines and precipices, soaring peaks and jagged sierras, of a mountainous country. Whence these differences? What power has sculptured the surface of the earth, padded here and denuded there, and veined it all with an inconceivable network of running water, from the tiny driblet that bubbles up in a wrinkle of the moors to the great river that forms the artery of a continent? And this water itself! What is it? Whence comes it? That shining streak in the bottom of the valley, ever shifting, never ceasing, voluble throughout the ages—why have I but the vaguest notions of the laws that compound and control it? Partly, no doubt, because I was an idle and stupid boy, but also, I venture to think, because my pastors and masters were stupider and idler still. I grew up with all these marvels before my eyes but it was never suggested to me that I should observe them, much less that I should investigate or reason about them.

The study of the rocks and mountains—the floor and pillars of Aladdin's Palace—is surely one of the most fascinating to which the mind can be applied and might be made so even to quite young children. The elements of physiography present themselves in little wherever rain falls and water flows; every cliff or landship, quarry or excavation, is a frontispiece to the wonder-book of geology, with all its beautiful inferences and far-reaching revelations. From the merely utilitarian point of view, as a gymnastic of the reasoning faculties, geology ought to rank high among the instruments of education.

Again I look from my window, and, beyond the fleecy canopy of cloud, I see a turquoise dome-lighted by a floating globe of fire—a more "wonderful lamp," even to the uninstructed eye, than ever glowed in the wildest Oriental fantasy. And I know that the luminous pavilion in which it floats is a mere illusion of the sense, veiling for the moment immeasurable altitudes of space and unimaginable galaxies and glories. Here, indeed, the architectural image breaks down and becomes hopelessly belitting even when it is Shakespeare who speaks of this brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire." Architecture, be it never so fabulous, implies immobility and limitation. What we have here to realise is that there is no vault, no dome, no firmament, no immobility, no limitation; but that the little speck of matter to which we cling is like a dancing mote, in a sunbeam, among an inconceivable whirl of other motes, many of them a thousand times its size, yet all infinitesimal in comparison with the immensity which envelops them.

Let us have done, then with the poor symbol of Aladdin's Palace. I have played with it mainly to defer as long as possible the employment of the Greek names given by our fathers to the various branches of nature-study. Botany, physiography, geology, astronomy, are apt to seem crushingly disproportionate in relation to the childish mind. But surely there is nothing unreasonable in the idea that, step by step with the natural growth of his intelligence, boy ought to be initiated into the wonders of flower-lore, plant-lore, earth-lore cloud-lore, rock-lore star-lore—probably in something like the order here indicated. This is such a plain measure of commonsense that the prejudices which to-day cause us to neglect it will seem scarcely credible a hundred years hence.

It will seem absolutely incredible, I believe that thousands of boys should go through an elaborate and expensive education (as I did and as my undergraduate friend has done) without once looking through either a microscope or a telescope. Yet the fact is merely typical. This deliberate limitation of physical vision accurately parallels the deliberate limitation of mental vision which underlies so much of our educational theory and practice. What could be more delightful or more awakening to any intelligent boy than the judicious use of either of these instruments? Why should we refuse to avail ourselves of the childish love of a toy because it happens to be the toy of Galileo and of Herschel, and the indispensible instrument of cosmical illumination? The day is surely not far distant, when every well-situated and well-equipped school will possess a telescope of reasonable power, for the use, on fitting occasion, not of the "science side" alone, but of every boy, who has eyes in his head and a brain behind them.

(Concluded on page 6.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

TENSE FRICTION.

THE OPPOSITIONSTS OVATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 24

The Hungarian leaders are pessimistic and say the will of the nation must prevail over the Crown.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Intense anger prevails at Buda Pest at the treatment of the Opposition leaders by the Emperor Francis Joseph who received them standing and did not shake hands with any of them. He addressed them curtly in German and gave them no opportunity of speaking. The deputation was dismissed in four minutes.

The Oppositionists informed Count Cziraky, yesterday morning, that they declined to form a Government on the Emperor's conditions.

Count Cziraky promised to bring the Emperor's reply at 2-30 p.m., and arriving at the Hotel at 2-15 p.m., found they had already returned to Buda Pest.

LATER.

The Hungarian oppositionists were greatly ovated on their return to Buda Pest.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Amicable Settlement.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Though the terms of the Karlstad settlement have not been published the comments of the Swedish and Norwegian press indicate that Norway has yielded on the question of the demolition of her frontier fortresses and Sweden has consented to the conclusion of an Arbitration Treaty.

The Norwegian papers urge the people to accept the terms with self-control and rejoice that they have peacefully become a Sovereign nation.

An extraordinary Session of the Swedish Riksdag will be held on 2nd October, to confirm the dissolution.

THE WRECK OF THE CHATHAM.

Canal Blocked For Days.

Reuter (Port Said) says that the blowing up of the "Chatham" has been fixed for Thursday morning, and will be effected by means of electricity from a distance of two miles. It is understood that the town of Port Said will suffer no serious damage. It is impossible to estimate how long the canal will be blocked, but experts are confident it will only be for a few days.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR TURKESTAN.

Peace at Baku.

The military districts of Kieff and Odessa are preparing for the immediate despatch of troops to Turkestan.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A conference has been held of leading Tartars and Armenians at Baku at which peace was concluded.

MEETING OF BRITISH AND JAPANESE FLEETS.

Demonstration in Tokio Bay.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio says that after peace has been ratified the British squadron and Japanese fleet will meet in Tokio Bay.

THE LATE M. DE BRAZZA.

Incapable French Administrators,

The late M. de Brazza was returning to France when he died with a most scathing indictment against M. Gentil, the administrator of the French Congo, for his incapacity and mal-administration and encouraging gross cruelties.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA,

Situation Acute.

The relations between France and Venezuela are becoming acute.

General Castro the President recently closed the French Cable alleging breach of contract.

M. Taigny, the French Charge d'Affairs, is endeavouring to negotiate, but General Castro is adopting an arrogant attitude.

M DE WITTE IN BERLIN,

M. de Witte had an interview with Baron Ritchtfen in Berlin yesterday and visits the Kaiser at Rominten on Tuesday.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

News received at Berlin says that 350 rebels, in German East Africa, have been killed in unsuccessful attacks on Mahenge.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

A bargeman from Posen has died of cholera at Berlin, where great precautions are being taken.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL DRAGOONS WIN THE CUP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Finals in the Durand Tournament were played here to-day before an immense gathering and resulted, after a splendid game, in a win for the Royal Dragoons over the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Royals began an uphill game and at once forced the pace, Holt, their right central forward, bringing the ball into Dorsets' territory where it remained for several dangerous rushes which were frustrated by the Dorsets' backs and goal-keeper. After ten minutes indecisive but very fast play, up and down the ground Holt again got possession and centred neatly before the Dorsets' goal, a combined rush bringing the ball still closer until it was ultimately shot through by Edwards (Royals left wing) who throughout played a magnificent game. The Dorsets' then took the ball down hill, but it was speedily brought back and much fast up and down play followed, the Royals' backs and goal-keeper having by no means an idle time as well as those of the Dorsets. In one of these rushes Davis, the Dorsets' right wing, was fouled accidentally as he was nearing the Royals' goal. The free kick which resulted brought the ball right in front and a low hard shortly which the goal-keeper was prevented from stopping by being himself charged took it through, The goal, however, was not allowed. The Dorsets continued to press and secured a corner, but failed to improve it, half time finding the score one goal love in favour of the Royals.

On resuming the Dorsets made a great efforts the Royals' goal being frequently in danger. Davis on the Dorsets' right wing shot again and again, but was each time beaten by the defence of the Royals whose forwards came back actively to reinforce the goal line. Edwards did a fine run for the Royals after this and the ball was again at the Dorsets' end, but was brought back. A corner was followed by a hard shot from one of the Dorsets' forwards which hit the bar over the Royals' goal rebounding into a melee in front from which Page (Royals goal-keeper) saved amidst great excitement. Marlow, Royals' right wing, now did a splendid run right down the field, but was beaten by the Dorsets' goal-keeper (Cobb). A corner to the Royals followed, but nothing resulted. Up and down play followed, the next event of importance being a foul given against the Royals' right in front of the goal. The shot was stopped, however and time was called without further score, the Royals thus beating the favourites by one goal to love.

Sir Edmund Elles, who has been a most generous president of the Club for a number of years past, addressed the teams afterwards congratulating the winners and saying that although he was himself leaving India the continuance of the Annual Cup he has given was guaranteed. Lady Curzon afterwards handed the Challenge Cup and other trophies to the men and Lord Curzon wound up the proceedings with an appropriate speech in which he referred to the magnificent exhibition of the afternoon on the part of both the teams and said he had never seen fairer, faster or truer football. His Excellency went on to claim to be able to express an opinion in the matter since he was probably the only person upon the ground who had broken both a shoulder and an arm at the game. Referring to the merits of the game Lord Curzon declared that the practice, training and emulation it demanded made men better soldiers. This was the last time he would see it played at Simla, but he hoped it would never die out in the British Army. The speech which was warmly applauded closed with the mention of the services of Corporal Muddle who has proved a treasure in the difficult position of Referee. The proceedings ended wit the usual cheers.

I understand that it is the Hon. Mr. Hewett who has undertaken to continue to present the Annual Cup hitherto given by Sir Edmund Elles. A donor who desires to be anonymous has come forward with a contribution which enabled one hundred and twenty rupees to be divided amongst the running up team.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Lieut. Hakin, the South Wales Borderers, is posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

The death is reported of Captain Beamish, I.M.S. 87th Punjabis, on 24th instant at Jhansi from enteric fever.

Colonel A. W. Smart, Royal Engineers, will be placed on retired list on 19th October next on attaining age limit.

The exchange has been approved between Major Bridgford Manchester Regiment and Major Welman Shropshire light Infantry.

GENERAL.

Captain Rose, 1st Gurkhas, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Birdwood, 39th Horse, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial, Service Cavalry.

The following appointments are made :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. James to be Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class ; Major Gayer, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class ; Captain Howell, Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class.

On return from leave Major Remington is posted to the Eastern Command as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Presidency.

WESTERN COMMAND.

The following appointments have been made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Carr, 2nd-in-Command—to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. J. Middleton, appointed an Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Divisional Staff.

Major W. E A. Blakeney, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Carr.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant J. G. Willoughby, Essex Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an officiating Squadron Officer.

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant V. A. Coaker to be Adjutant, vice Captain C. B. Stokes, vacated.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Lieutenant H. J. Willis to be Adjutant, vice Captain V. K. Birch, vacated.

32nd Lancers.—Lieutenant R C Fergusson Pollok to be Quartermaster, vice Captain P H M Taylor, vacated.

82nd Punjabis.—Lieutenant N E Howell to be Quartermaster.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Captain A R Burton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant S Marriott vacated.

98th Infantry.—Lieutenant J P Mitford to be Adjutant, vice Captain G S Palmer, vacated.

107th Pioneers.—Lieutenant R D Marjoribanks to be Adjutant, vice Captain H P Keelan vacated.

113th Infantry.—Lieutenant W. G. Palmer to be Quartermaster.

Captain H. E. Street, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Western Command.

Lieutenant A. C. C. Stevens, R. S. A., is posted to the 73rd aBttery Royal Field Artillery.

The local meetings of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be held between 15th October and the 31st December 1905, and the Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association for 1905 will be held at Poona from the 30th January to the 9th February 1906 inclusive. Local entries close 15th October 1905. Central entries close 8th January, 1906.

A MUNICH tourist named Koch has been killed by a fall on the Arnspitze, and an Italian builder was picked up dead, after meeting with an accident on the Nassfeld, near Gastein.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The first day of the Poona Horse Show was held at Ghorpuri this afternoon. The arrangements under the able care of Lieutenant-Colonel Bull I.M.S. were perfect. The attendance was good. The Band of the East Lancashire was in attendance. In some of the classes competition was very keen and interesting. The Judges had a very hard time to select. Lord Lamington with Mrs. Du Boulay arrived in time to witness the ladies circling round for the judgment. The following are the results of each class :—

Class I.—Infantry Chargers 13-3 to 14-2, 1st Prize presented by the Officers Indian Infantry, Poona, 2nd prize presented by the Officers Indian Infantry, Poona.

Ring 2.

Mr G D Heyland's ch aus m Mercia	1
Col A H Wood's b arab g Destiny	2
Capt Richardson's bl aust m Maude	3

Class IV.—Light Weight Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies. 1st Prize presented by Major Rawlins. 2nd Prize presented by Aga Shamshudin Shah.

Ring 1.

Mr F W Barrett's b a g Kotal	1
Major J Vaughan's b cb m Namuna	2
Captain T P Melvill's b a h Heathen	3
Mr H F S Casson's b a h Edger	Commended

Class V—Heavy Weight A and CB Polo Ponies up to 13 stone or over. 1st Prize presented by Lieut-Col H de B DeLisle, C B 2nd Prize presented from the Fund,

Ring 1.

Mr F W Barrett's ch a g Corn Bob	1
Lt-Col J S Forbes' ch a h Sapphire	2
Lt-Col J S Forbes' g a g Idar	3
Capt H Meynell's b a p Martinet	Commended

Class XII—Hunters 14-2 and under (open), 1st Prize presented by the Officers Indian Medical Service 2nd Prize; presented from the Fund.

Ring 2.

Captain E C Loch's b aus g Hurricane	1
Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda II	2
Captain H Meynell's ch aust g Mariner	3
Mrs Jameson' br cb m Brunette	Commended.

Class VI—English and Colonial Polo Ponies. See condition 4. (a) Light Weight (b) Heavy Weight. 1st Prize presented by Mr G L Spence ; 2nd Prize presented from the Fund.

Ring 1.

Colonel De L'sle's ; Serin	1
Lieut Colonel Grantham's b aus m Solo	2
Major-Genl Wodehouse blk aus m Goona	3

Class VI—HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Col deLisle's br aust m Sailor	1
Capt Guests ch aust Sally	2
Capt Guest's ch aust Don John	3
Capt H Meynell's ch aust g Mariner	Commended

Class VII—Pony Hunters 14-2 and under (closed). See condition 6 (a) and (c) 1st prize presented by Colonel Sheringham, 2nd prize presented by Lieut-Col Channer, I. M. S.

Ring 2.

Mrs Morris' b eng m Veronique	1
Mr J Kennedy's b aust m Highland Mary	2
Mrs R F Anderson's br aus m Freda II	3
Capt Hopwood's b aust m Little Mary,	Commended

Class XXI—Horses over 14-2 in Single Harness 1st Prize presented from the Fund, 2nd Prize presented from the Fund.

Ring 2.

Major G Moore's br aus m Mary	1
Major R Burlton's bay aus m Peggy	2
Major Cleveland's b aus g Douglas	3
Mr Anandjee Nanjee's br e m Modesty,	Commended

Class XXV—Teams-driving Competition only, 1st Prize presented from the Fund.

Ring 2.

Will be completed to-morrow.

Class XI—Hunters over 14-2 (open), 1st Prize presented by Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdas, 2nd Prize presented from The Fund.

Ring 1.

Lieut-Col G H Bull's I M S gr Irish m Twilight	1
Major G Moore's br aust g William	2
Lieut-Col G H Bull's I M S ch aust m Bullion	3

Class XIV—Ladies' Ponies, 1st Prize presented by Mr. H Beale 1st special presented by Hon'ble Mr Fulton 2nd Prize presented from The Fund.

Ring 2.

Mr F W Barret's br aus g Macbeth	1st Prize
Mrs Morris' b eng m Veronique	1st Special Prize
Captain Hopword's b aust m Little Mary,	2nd prize
Mrs Jameson's br c b m Brunette	Commended

Class XV—Hacks over 14-2, 1st Prize presented by H H The Aga Khan, 2nd Prize presented by Major Dyson, I M S

Ring 1.

Maj Genl J Wodehouse's b aust g Warrigal	1
Lt-Col G H Bull's I M S ch aust h Bullion	2
Captain H B Dyson's b c b m Gazelle	3

Class XVI—Hacks 14-2 and under 1st Prize presented by the Officers R F A, Kirkee, 2nd Prize presented by Major H H Butler, R F A

Ring 2.

Col F de B De Lisle's b aus m Sailor	1
Mrs Morris's b eng m Veronique	2
Mrs J H Du Boulay's b arab g Impromptu	3
Capt Hopwood's b aust m Little Mary	Commended

Class XVII—Jumping for Horses, 1st Prize presented by Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., London ; 2nd Prize presented from the Fund, 3rd Prize presented from the Fund

Ring 2.

Mr G O Boase's b aust g Dawn	1
Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda II	2
Col F de B De Lisle's ch eng m Lady Lovelace	3

PRESSURE ON THE TELEGRAPHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The number of telegraphic messages which are being received and despatched daily have of late so considerably increased at Calcutta Central Telegraph Office that the Telegraphic authorities, although they employ a large staff, have found it difficult to cope with the work. To overcome the difficulty they have commenced to train signallers to typewrite messages instead of writing them.

GOVERNMENT PRINTERS DISSATISFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

Some two thousand printers and compositors of the Government of India Printing Press met on Saturday afternoon, on the maidan to consider what steps they should take to remove the grievances they allege they are suffering from. Under the advice of Mr. A. C. Banerjee, barrister, whom they consulted, they propose petitioning the authorities, in the first instance, if after that their grievances are not redressed, they intend resigning in a body which will be a practical strike.

HON. MR. C. S. BAYLEY IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The Hon. Mr. C. S. Bayley, has arrive here and is a guest at Viceregal Lodge.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CASUALS.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football team and the Casuals met last evening on the Cooperage in a friendly game in order that both teams might get a little practice of which they are badly in need before the Tournament which begins this evening. Several members of the Gymkhana team turning up late and two not turning up at all necessitating two recruits being picked up on the ground, the game did not commence until twenty minutes to six so that only two "twenties" could be played. The game in the first period went slightly in favour of the Casuals, who ten minutes after the start obtained a try which they failed to convert. In the second period the Gymkhana playing better together gained a try the major point being obtained. Nothing further being scored the Gymkhana won by a goal to a try. Neither team showed up particularly well, and if they cannot do better in the tournament, neither are likely to enter the final.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Remarkable Cricket Match.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

CRICKET is often described as "tame" in comparison with football. Though this is doubtless true of the majority of matches, and of the greater portion of all matches, there is nothing in football that can approach such a finish as was witnessed at the Oval on Saturday, when the game between Kent and Surrey ended in a tie. In football the game is all movement, and what is done is done quickly, whereas in cricket the final act unfolds so slowly that spectators are kept in what can only be called a state of the most intense dramatic suspense. As a rule, too, such close finishes come with all the force of a surprise, and this, of course, adds to their dramatic character.

On Saturday, for example, Surrey had only 46 to get and had six wickets in hand, to that the probabilities of the position were all in favour of a Surrey win by a good margin of the indefinite "wickets" order. Rain had fallen in the night, however, and the wicket was in consequence all in favour of the bowlers. In spite of its condition all that seemed necessary to give Surrey victory was a little watchfulness combined with resolution in hitting on the part of the batsmen. The first twenty minutes' play promised a tame finish and an easy Surrey victory. Hobbs and Crawford, though carrying caution to excess and permitting several punishable balls to pass without paying toll, were under no necessity to run risks. Both played so steadily and well that they looked likely to knock off the runs without being parted. When 27 were still required, however, Crawford just edged a ball into Mason's hands at first slip. Surrey seemed quite safe with five wickets in hand and only 27 required. Hobbs got two of these, and then Lord Dalmeny lashed out in predetermined style at a good-length ball from Blythe and was very easily caught. Lees also had a go, but he got rather under the ball and was splendidly taken by the Kent captain in the long field from a hit that was value for a four.

Smith hit in resolute fashion, but with 18 wanted Hobbs was bowled the moment he departed from his steady game. Strudwick played cooly while Smith continued to hit, but with eight still required to win Strudwick lost his restraint, hit wildly at Blythe, and was easily caught. Knox had to face a trying situation, but kept up his end while Smith, in spite of most elaborate changes in the placing of the field, made the game a tie by hitting Hearne to the on for two and four, and to the off for a smartly run single. As Marsham removed his deep mid-on in Blythe's next over he seemed to have sacrificed the match, for Smith's favourite stroke is in this direction. Fortunately for Kent Smith lost his restraint at the critical moment and instead of waiting for the proper ball had a go at Blythe's off ball. He made a mishit, was easily caught, and the game ended in a tie, amidst a scene of excitement without parallel at the Oval since the Test Match of 1902.

In all probability Surrey would have won with ease but for the overnight rain. As it was, they should have won, for Knox and Smith sacrificed an easy single from an overthrow through Smith failing to watch a return. He had made up his mind to keep the bowling, and did not look round until it was too late. Though Surrey had the worst of the wicket, and fought their uphill fight with great pluck and skill, a tie was by no means an unsatisfactory result, for the match was one of the best and keenest games played at the Oval for several seasons. The fielding of both sides was superb on the last two days. Humphreys, it is true, misjudge of a long-field catch at the most critical period of the game, but it was a small blemish, even though the mistake might have, and nearly did, cost Kent the game.

The last "tie" match in which Surrey participated was the famous game with Lancashire at the Oval in 1894, though the 1885 match with the same country was almost as exciting, Surrey requiring five runs to win when the last man came in. They won by one wicket. Another exciting game was the match with Middlesex at the Oval in 1900. On that occasion 18 runs were required when the last Middlesex man came in, and Surrey lost by one wicket. In all Surrey have now played six tie matches—one with Lancashire in 1894, two with Kent (1905 and 1847), two with Middlesex (1868 and 1876), and one with M.C.C. (1863). One Gentlemen v. Players' match at the Oval ended in a tie. Curiously enough, on that occasion a dropped catch in the long field, as on Saturday, affected the result at the most critical period of the game.

Last Saturday's tie match at the Oval raises a nice point so far as the county championship table is concerned. A tie is not a draw from one point of view, though it is the truest of draws from another. One of the sporting paper has boldly reckoned the tie as a half win, half loss, but this is obviously absurd, for a game that ends even cannot be either a win or a loss. To reckon it a half win and a half loss is to do both counties an injustice, as can be demontrated by a simple appeal to facts. If Surrey v. Kent had ended in the ordinary draw—i. e., if the game had been left unfinished,—then the percentage of both counties would have been unchanged, for draws are ignored. As it is, the percentages of both have been lowered by the tie being reckoned a half win, half loss, since a loss always diminishes a percentage more than a win raises it. Suppose, for example, Surrey had had 100 per cent to their name before the game with Kent, and Yorkshire were in a similar position, then the tie would have given Yorkshire a greater percentage on this principle, though a draw would not have done so. It is clear, therefore, that a tie should count as a draw. At the same time an official ruling on the point would be welcome.

Three thousand people mostly English folk raced up and down the sandhills at St. Annes on Wednesday watching two Englishmen and two Scotsmen play golf. It was the third stage of the great foursome competition between Braid and Herd representing Scotland and Vardon and Taylor representing England. At the end of the day the Scotsmen were victorious by five holes and the England players found what comfort they might—and pretty solid comfort too—in the fact that they still have, thanks to that phenomenal day at Troon, a lead of seven holes. Wednesday was the Scotsmen's day—at least the afternoon was theirs. In the morning they had a fight for the advantage. At one time they were three down on the day, but a the twelfth hole this deficit was wiped out and they went to lunch one hole to the good. In the afternoon the first hole was credited to England, and the sides were all square again on the day ; but afterwards the lead of five holes was steadily built up. At the fifteenth hole it was six up in their favour, but at the last an unlucky drive proved costly, and the six was reduced to five. This result was brought about by two outstanding features of the day's play, the brilliance on the green of Sandy Herd, and the weakness on the green of Taylor. In approaching, Taylor played a number of difficult strokes with fine judgment, but when holes might have been won he putted exasperatingly short—an expensive thing to do when Herd was at the top of his form in getting a true line and gauging the pace of the green.

The English pair won the first hole, thanks largely to Vardon's excellent approach. He left the ball two yards short, and Taylor put it down with the third. Herd's approach was short and Braid's putt too strong They took four. The second hole, too, was lost to the Scotsmen largely because Herd topped his drive into a pot bunker, and England had the honour. At the third the Englishmen were on the green with their second, but Herd laid Taylor a half stymie, and the hole was halved in four. At the fourth the strokes were again an equal four, thanks to the success of a pretty putt by Vardon. The fifth again was halved and here it was that Herd gave a foretaste of his superb skill on the green. Both balls pitched on the green from the tee, and Herd's put from twelve yards wanted only a half turn of the ball to make it successful. But the force for the half turn was not there. At the sixth Vardon got in the better drive, but both Taylor and Braid pulled with their mashie stroke, and three were needed to reach the green. Taylor got down with a short putt in four. Braid failed to get the true direction, and so the England side had an advantage of three on the day. But this was the high-water mark, and fortune's tide soon began to recede. Approaching the long seventh, Taylor sliced a big patch of turf, and his ball fell in the rough short of the green. Vardon corrected this and gave his partner an excellent two yards chance of at least halving, but Taylor again lacked aim, and Braid won for the first time the honour for Scotland. The short eighth was halved in three, and the fine sporting ninth, where a drive has to be made over high sandhills to a green that is hidden, was halved in five, after Vardon had lipped the hole with a long pull and Herd had had the mortification of seeing his ball stop dead a couple of inches short. The figures for the first nine holes were :—

England, 3 5 4 4 3 4 6 3 5—37.
Scotland, 4 6 4 4 3 5 5 3 5—39.

Turning homewards the tenth hole was won magnificently by Herd with a twelve yards put—an achievement which gave him fine confidence for the many long putts that fell to him later in the day. In approaching the eleventh hole—the longest of the course—both sides had good fortune, the balls stopping just short of a bunker. They were level on the green in three, and Herd's putt would have scored but for its lack of speed to counterbalance a tricky little slope a yard from the hole. The hole was halved in five. The twelfth hole provided Herd with another chance to show his sureness on the green, and he holed out with fine confidence from a ten yards lie. This success made the day's play all square. At the thirteenth Vardon's second pitched nicely on the green three yards from the hole. The like of Herd's dropped inside the curling end of a bunker on the side of the green. Here was a chance for the England side, but the luckless Taylor saw Herd's ball go down from five yards and failed to put his own down from three. The hole was halved in five. The fourteenth was also halved, but in the fifteenth Taylor's weakness gave Scotland for the first time a lead. Braid drove with iron and Taylor with wood, and both balls went across the green. Vardon putted to within a yard of the hole, but his partner missed the stroke. Herd with a fine long putt brought his ball close up, and his partner made sure of the honour. The sixteenth was divided in fout. At the seventeenth Herd had wonderful luck with his second, the ball dropping into the middle of a side sand bunker and bouncing out again. Better work on the green would have given either side a hole, but they halved, and on the eighteenth green Herd left the ball on the lip from a three yards putt and so gave the Englishmen another half. This ended the morning round with Scotland one up on the day. The figures for the inward nine holes were :—

England, 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—38
Scotland, 3 5 3 4 4 3 4 5 4—35

Taylor and Vardon began the afternoon round finaly with a hole in two—a drive on to the green and a long putt by Vardon. With a mashie shot at the second Braid got into trouble, leaving the ball in the rough while Taylor was well on the green. But Herd cut well with the third, and there was a keen competition on the green. Vardon putted well and though he failed to reach the hole he laid a stymie. Braid playing the odd got round rather cleverly and took a half in four. Two strokes each were made on both the third and fourth greens before the holes were divided. At the fifth Herd narrowly missed holing out in two, and Taylor got the ball down from a four yards lie with his third. At the sixth both balls fell badly from the second stroke, but they got out evenly, and after Braid had stymied Taylor, the hole was divided. Braid left the ball ten yards from the seventh hole with his approach, and Herd rolled it down with great sureness. Vardon here made a putt with perfect direction, but it stopped a foot short. The short eight was halved in three, and the last hole of the outward journey was won by Herd with a six yards putt in four, Vardon playing the like unluckily, reaching only the lip. The figures outward were :—

England, 2 4 4 4 3 5 5 3 5—35
Scotland, 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 3 4—35

Scotland now had an advantage of two holes on the day. In the homeward course they were to win four more and lose one. They won the tenth because of the difficulties of the lie from Vardon's drive. Taylor had to play from a most awkward stance with the ball hanging in sloping rough, and he failed to get it over the hill guarding the green. This cost an extra stroke and a hole. The eleventh went to Scotland after Taylor had lipped a two yards putt. The twelfth ought to have been won by Vardon, but he played very poorly on the green, and Taylor had difficulty to ensure its being halved. The thirteenth saw Taylor making another costly short putt and the hole divided. The fourteenth was another to Scotland's credit—more short play by Taylor, a long putt by Herd, and a nice finishing stroke of a yard and a half for Braid. The fifteenth again was lost on the green. Taylor's ball stopped three inches from the lip. Braid seemed certain to take the hole in three, but he aimed faultily, and astonished everybody and himself by his failure. At the sixteenth Herd laid a stymie for Vardon, and a half was the result. At the seventeenth Braid won wite a good four yards putt. At the last hole Herd drove his ball away into the rough and Taylor pitched his on to the green. With a stroke in hand Vardon gave his partner a good lie, and Taylor holed out in three. The result, therefore of the day's play was that Scotland reduced their opponents' dead in the series of matches by five holes, and the next meeting at Deal will begin with the Englishmen enjoying an advantage of seven holes. Yesterday the driving on both sides was remarkably even, and the day's advantages were won and lost on the green. The scores for the return course in the second round were :—

England, 5 6 4 4 5 4 4 4 3—39.
Scotland, 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—36.

BISHOP'S AND ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOLS

THE Annual Prize Distribution of the above Schools was held on Saturday at 5 p.m. in the Bishop's High Schools Concert Hall, Poona, H. E. the Governor who had kindly consented to give away the prizes arrived punctually to time, accompanied by Capt Greig A. D C, Mrs DuBoulay and Mrs. Wodehouse. They were met on their arrival by the Headmaster (Mr. A J Dunne) the Rev T A Rambert and the Hon Secretary, (Rev C Hatchell) A Guard of Honour of the Cadet Company was drawn up in front of the School which his Excellency inspected and then proceeded to the Hall which was well filled with parents and friends of the scholars. The Report of the two Schools was read by the Hon. Secretary after which the Prizes were distributed by his Excellency. His Excellency in the course of his speech congratulated the School on their Cadet Company and expressed his great satisfaction at the appearance of the Guard of Honour that he had just inspected. The idea of a Register of Old Boys met with his hearty approval and he expressed a hope that all O B's would combine to make it as complete as possible. With regard to St Mary's School who had not had a single failure amongst all the candidates that they had sent up (38 in all, he considered that there could be no higher proof of the excellent teaching which this School provided and he congratulated the Sisters and the Teaching Staff on their great success.

A vote of thanks to H E the Governor was proposed by the Hon Mr E H Fulton, the scholars showing their approval of it by giving him three hearty cheers. H E then inspected the museum which the boys of the Junior School had made and the drawing and needlework done by the girls. After having seen the classrooms and the dormitory of the Boys' Schools he drove away. By kind permission of Lt Col O, Mosse and the Officers, the Band of the 114th Mahrattas played a selection of music in the School ground which was much appreciated by both parents and scholars.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay wrote expressing his regret at being unable, to attend but an ordination on Sunday at Bombay prevented him.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw Mr. Mehta, presiding.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

CORPORATION ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Corporation considered as urgent business the report of the Committee appointed by them to draft the address of welcome to be presented by them to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to India. The draft address submitted by the Committee for the approval of the Corporation was as follows :—

"To His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales K.G.K.T., K.P., G.C.V.O., P.C., &c., &c. and Her Royal Highness Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales, C.I., M.V.O., &c., &c.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, beg to tender to Your Royal Highnesses in the name and on behalf of all its inhabitants an earnest, enthusiastic and loyal welcome on your first landing on the shores of India.

"A part of the dowry brought to an English Sovereign by his Portuguese bride, Bombay has been long associated with the Royal Family of England, and may justly lay claim to be a Royal City ; and we therefore proudly consider that it is only in the fitness of things, that this City should lead the hearty greetings and rejoicings that eagerly await your Royal Highnesses throughout the length and breadth of this country.

"Under the aegis of the British Crown and its wise and generous policy of equality, sympathy and toleration, this City has marvellously thriven as an important centre of trade, commerce and industry. At the time when it came to King Charles II, it was an insignificant cluster of islets, as shown on one panel of the Casket, which will hold this Address, with a sparse population of 10,000 souls, whose only trade was in dried fish and cocoanuts. Bombay now takes a high place among the great cities of the Empire and of the World, and the foundations of its growth and prosperity are so deeply laid that though we have of recent years passed through dire visitations of pestilence and disease, aggravated by agricultural distress througout the Presidency, this growth and prosperity have not only not been permanently checked, but have continued to increase. We gratefully see in this wonderful transformation the righteous beneficence of British rule, founded on justice and equality, making no distinctions of colour or creed, and extending equal opportunities to men of varied creeds and nations who inherit ancient civilizations from widely separate families of mankind.

"It is thirty years almost to a day that we had the inestimable privilege of welcoming your Royal Highness's august father, our most gracious Sovereign, the then Prince of Wales, on his historic visit to this country, the happy memories whereof are yet cherished throughout the land, among high and low, with pride and affection. We may be pardoned for fondly believing that it was during that visit that His Imperial Majesty first displayed those great qualities of head and heart which have to-day enabled him to play so noble a part in the peaceful destinies of mankind and to win the esteem and admiration of the whole world, and which then contributed powerfully to develop the loyalty of the people of India into personal attachment to the Royal Family of England, the foundations of which had been laid deep in the hearts of the people of this country by the sympathy and solicitude which the great and good Queen-Empress Victoria had constantly shown for their well-being and advancement.

"We pray your Royal Highnesses to convey to His Majesty our feelings of unalterable loyalty and personal attachment, and our gratitude for the proof he has once more given of his great care and regard for his Indian subjects in sending not only his Royal Son and Heir to become personally acquainted with them, but to do them the high grace of sending him accompained by his Royal Consort the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness's gracious and kindly presence amongst us cannot but deeply touch the heart of the country, of people of all classes and all grades alike, who will value beyond measure so striking a token of her womanly sympathy and solicitude for them, We joyously hail with heartfelt greetings the first Princess of Wales to set foot on the soil of India.

"We now pray that benign Providence may watch over your Royal Highness' progress throughout this country and bring it to a blessed and happy conclusion, so that it may prove faithful of results, binding together closer, and still more close the ties which unite the two countries, whom a wonderful dispensation of Providence has brought together from distant ends of the world, to the lasting glory of your Royal House and of the great Empire over which it presides."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the draft address as submitted by the Committee, be approved and adopted and that the Municipal Secretary be requested to intimate to Government in the Political Department and the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, the wish of the Corporation to present an address To their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said the resolution did not call for any remarks and he trusted the Corporation would adopt it unanimously.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee on the proposed extensions of the Tramway system in Bombay. The Committee in their report stated as follows :—

The Extensions at present proposed by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company are as follows :—

		Approximate Route length. Ft.
1	From Girgaum Road Terminus to Gowalia Tank	4,100
2	From Terminus in Grant Road westwards to junction with Extension No. 1	1,800
3	From Falkland Road Terminus over the Bridge to Tardeo Road	1,900
4	From Jacob's Circle along Arthur Road	2,800
5	From Parel (Tram) Terminus along Sopariбag Road to Elphinstone Road	5,100
6	From Charni Road Station to Byculla Bridge via Kamatipura Foras Road	10,000
7	From Mombadevi along Girgaum Back Road to Charni Road	4,100
8	Colaba Causeway (conversion from single to double)	2,300
	Total	32,100 ft. = 6 miles.

"The Committee beg to state that they are of opinion that a carriage road-way of not less than twelve feet recommended to be left on each side of the Tramway line, will not give sufficient accommodation for other traffic on roads, over which the Tramway runs. The Committee beg to suggest that the Corporation should lay it down as a general rule, to which exceptions can be permitted only for very special reasons, that for all future extensions of the Tramway the road should be wide enough to admit of a clear track being left for other traffic, 16 feet in width, measuring from either side of the car in case of single lines, and from the nearest side of the car in the case of double line. It is on the above basis that the Committee have considered the proposed extensions now before them, and they beg to submit the following recommendations in respect of them for the approval of the Corporation:—Extensions Nos. 1 and 2 may be approved, subject to the condition that the terminus should be at the junction of Gowalia Tank and Grant Roads opposite the Fire Brigade station and subject also to the condition of the proposed General Rule except in regard to certain narrow portions of Girgaum Road, where the Committee think the condition can be relaxed in view of the set-backs laid down on that road. Extensions Nos, 3 and 4 may be approved subject to the condition of the General Rule Extension No. 5 may be approved, subject to the condition of the General Rule except as to portions of narrow roads where set-backs are laid. Extension No. 6 may be approved, subject to the condition of the General Rule, and the further conditions that (1) the terminus should for the present (pending consideration of further plans to be submitted by the Company) be at the existing terminus at Girgaum and not at Allbless Baug, as proposed, and (2) that the Company should acquire land for widening the narrow street near Kamathipura Lane. Extension No. 7. In view of the narrowness of the street through which the proposed line would pass and the very heavy traffic on them the Committee are unable to recommend approval of this extension. Extension No. 8 may be approved, subject to the condition of the General Rule."

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance. He said the report sufficiently explained the principles which had guided the Committee in their deliberation.

The motion was carried.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.

MR. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim moved that the letter from Mr. Frank W. Chanter Agent, the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Ld. reporting that it was their intention to commence from the 1st September 1905 to supply energy through all the mains in the Fort, be recorded. Mr. Fazulbhoy said the Corporation might congratulate themselves on the fact that after all they were going to have electric energy in one of the wards of the city.

The resolution was adopted.

BOMBAY CROWS.

Mr. R. J. Kent moved that a Committee be appointed to consider whether it was feasible to reduce the number of "Bombay Crows" and if so, what means should be adopted to attain that end. Mr. Kent said the crow was generally complained of as a nuisance in hospitals and other places and he thought a start might be made towards reducing its number in the Fort by employing boys to collect the bird's eggs.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the propsition, which was carried.

RAILWAY SIDINGS AT WARI BUNDER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the Port Trustees being permitted to lay railway sidings on a portion of Frere Road extension near the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard at Wari Bunder. The Commissioner in his letter stated as follows:—

"I have to forward herewith a plan showing a portion of Frere Road extension near the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard at Wari Bunder. The Port Trustees have at this place laid a Railway Siding and further propose to construct another siding. The uncoloured portion of this road was originally ground belonging to the Government and the area coloured red was the property of the Port Trustees. The need of extending the Frere Road northwards so as to connect with Mazagaon having long been felt, Government on the representation of the then Municipal Commissioner were in the year 1880 pleased to make over to the Municipality free of charge the land belonging to them and the Municipality secured possession of the plot of land coloured red belonging to the Port Trustees by giving them in exchange a plot of Municipal ground in the vicinity. The necessary land having thus been obtained, the extension of the road was carried out by the Municipality in 1880 from funds sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose under their Resolution of 18-2-1880. About the beginning of last year the Port Trustees, in the erroneous belief that the uncoloured portion of the ground above referred to was still the property of Government and that the area coloured red still belonged to them, constructed the siding. When the work of the siding was commenced by the Port Trustees, the illegality of their action in having the rails laid on a public street without the sanction of the Corporation was pointed out to them and they were informed that the Municipality would remove the rails. The Port Trustees, however, proceeded with the work alleging that the major portion of the siding crossed their own property and that it only slightly touched the corner of Government land. From the records of this Office it has since been possible to clearly establish the title of the Municipality to the ground crossed by the rails and the Port Trustees have now withdrawn their contention and expressed their willingness to abide by certain conditions in consideration of the Municipality granting the necessary permission. I forward herewith a draft agreement embodying the conditions for the siding already laid and for that now proposed to be constructed, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 293 (1) of the Municipal Act to permission being granted to the Port Trustees to lay the sidings in question."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Corporation sanctioned the permission asked for by the Port Trustees to lay the sidings in question.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SET-BACK.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was carried:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit the following information to the Corporation from 1st January 1904 to 31st July 1905:—(1) The number of buildings constructed within the set-back lines of the streets. (2) The number of such houses in which the set-back was not enforced and the reasons for the same. (3) The number of house-owners who in spite of Municipal demands constructed the buildings on the set-back lines; (4) If so (a) whether they were prosecuted and the result of such prosecutions, and (b) whether after convictions those unauthorised constructions were removed; if not on whose responsibility were they allowed to remain?"

UNDESIRABLE EXCAVATIONS.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna the following letter from Commissioner was recorded:—"With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 13th February 1905, requesting the Commissioner to report as to whether it is desirable to revert to the use of sand stone excavated within the Island in to order to keep the roads in proper condition, I have the honour to state that having consulted the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer on the subject I cannot recommend the proposal. I am advised that although sand-stone is supperior to sand as a binding material for roads, its use does not entirely prevent the nuisance from dust, while from a sanitary point of view it is very undesirable to allow the quarrying of sand-stone within the limits of the City. The holes and depressions thereby created would soon provide breeding places for innumerable mosquitoes and the persistent endeavours now being made to fill up existing tanks, pools, quarry holes etc. in order to exterminate mosquitoes would be rendered nugatory, and we should simply be creating so many fresh centres for the propagation of malaria. Should immediate filling in of any excavations be rigidly insisted on, it would add so enormously to the cost of the sand stone as to render its use impracticable. With regard to the enquiry as to whether it would not be possible to acquire sites for the purposes of excavation I have the honour to state that having regard to the developments that are taking place in the north of the Island such acquisition would be both costly and undesirable.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the telegrams regarding irregularities in certain American Insurance Companies contained in your issue of 23rd instant, I have to-day received telegraphic instructions to state that the New York Life Insurance Company has no concerns in any such irregularities.

I should be obliged, therefore, if you will be good enough to publish this letter in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

O. C. B. WIMBUSH.

Bombay, Sept 25.

THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the terrible war in the Far East happily has come to an end, we propose to close the War Relief Fund of the Society on the 15th of next month, and now we deem it our pleasant duty to offer to the public our deep gratitude for the substantial support and warm sympathy we have received from them in our attempt to lessen the horrible effects of the war.—Yours, &c.

S. HAYASHI,
T. KUSUMUTO,
Special Committee of the Society of Japanese Residents.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

STRAND ROAD NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Strand Road, facing the Harbour, is one of the finest thoroughfares in this beautiful city, and, lately, the view of the ghats on the opposite side, with H. M. S. Hyacinth and other shipping in the middle distance, has been perfectly lovely. In most cities in the world such a magnificent site would be jealously guarded and every precaution taken to preserve the neighbourhood from all human pests. But it is almost impossible to make use of this fine promenade without being annoyed by the musical (? Lord save the mark ! ! !) beggars and contortionists who are always lying in wait for the first stranger who makes his appearance. These children smack their naked bodies and scream and yell at the top of their voices, and when the passer-by happens to be a lady, their attentions, to say the least of it, are most unpleasant. Could not a police sepoy be placed on duty on this road, with instructions to move on all such annoying creatures? And, en passant, I would also like to ask, is the footpath meant as a seat for numerous Ayahs and their progeny and male admirers? I fancy some of the visitors to the Taj Mahal Hotel could tell strange stories of the nocturnal noises on this oil-butter lighted promenade.—Yours, &c.,

A CONSTANT VISITOR.

"SOUVENIRS SUR LORD CURZON."

Such is the somewhat too ambitious title given by M. Raymond Recouly to some impressions, evidently those of a passing globe-trotter, printed in the "Temps" of the 31st August.

When I saw Lord Curzon, Baron Kedlestone, I had the good fortune to behold him in his proper frame, among glistening uniforms, bands playing, and in the midst of all the sumptuousnesses of his Court. It was the evening of the the State ball, the Government ball, the great event, the principal ceremonial of the social season at Calcutta. For Calcutta has its season, and a very brilliant and splendid season it is. Simla in summer, Calcutta in winter are the two poles which attract the most charming women of British India, the wives, these, of the highest officials. And since the Indian official can rarely get away from his district (for if he gets a very good salary, he has to labour in proportion, being in this respect the opposite of our officials who are like the horses of Harpagon, working little and eating less) his charming wife makes it her business to add the attraction of her presence to the dances and dinners at headquarters, and spends the greater part of the family income in the enjoyments of society.

"Well then, it was the Viceroy's ball. To the gilded ceilings corresponded the gold lace on the uniforms, and how magnificent was the full dress donned by the warriors. The Civilians themselves, not to be quite outdone in splendour, had adorned the severity of their black costumes with rich buttons of metal. On the bared bosoms of the women diamonds flashed. When the orchestra struck up its music, Hindus, grave as priests at a religious service, attired in tall turbans and long scarlet coats, bare of foot, held cords on either side of the room to prevent the promenaders from getting in the way of the whirling couples. As soon as the dance was finished, they rolled up the cords and stood, motionless and impassive, like stone statues on the verge of the chattering crowd. At the back of all, receiving salutations and distributing smiles, the Viceroy in his gala dress of knee-breeches and silk stockings; the Viceroy, with his Napoleonic profile, was, as it were, the supreme adornment of the viceregal function. The Viceroy of India ought to make a gallant show. That is what the English expect of him, and on this point at all events Lord Curzon was the man to satisfy them. He made a great advance on his predecessors in this matter. His 'family' was a real court, ruled by the severest etiquette. He had his petits levers and his grands levers, just like the old time ceremonial of Versailles. His private fortune (he married in America), added to his splendid salary, permitted him to aim at and attain a really royal state. At the Durbar, held at Delhi to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII, he was prodigal in his hospitalities and actually contrived to eclipse the most opulent of the Hindu Rajas.

"Lord Curzon was an imperious head of the State, and had an eye to everything. He had the military as much under his thumb as the Civilians, and it was just because he refused to surrender a scrap of his authority that he is now leaving his post. He would rather break than bend. The officers of the Bengal Army will long remember the terrific reprimand they got from the Viceroy when the manœuvres failed to satisfy him. One day, when Lord Curzon was in the chair at a meeting of Eurasian (the metis of India having a mixture of Indian and English blood) he frankly poured cold water on claims most of which were reasonable enough, and refused to give them the name of Anglo-Indian which they habitually apply to themselves. He let them understand, with cruel freedom of speech, that everything in India was and always would be for the pure English, the English born in England.

"Having under his orders an incomparable corps of officials, men who are intelligent and energetic and know their work and love it, it was possible for him to leave to them the business of the administration and turn his thoughts elsewhere. Lord Curzon, the Imperialist, supervised rather the exterior than the internal policy of his empire. Domestic reform were much less his care than the dangers he foresaw on the border. Like all Englishmen in India, and even more than they he believed in the reality of Russian peril.' He was preoccupied with the incessant advance of the Slavs. He compared them to a formidable wave of aggression which was to roll from Control Asia and burst some day on the Indian frontier. In reality this Russian peril was and remains the most imaginary of terrors. It is a chimæra, a dream-building which the smallest reflection ought to upset. But by dint of always talking of it, people have come to believe in it. That a chamber strategist, that a beginner at geography, working on a cheap map and measuring with a compass the small space which separates Herat from Peshawar, the Russian border from the English, should discover with the intuition of genius that the frontiers all but touch; and that the day must soon come when the Whale will come into conflict with the Bear,—that is intelligible. But the English, so reasonable, so cool, the English who study countries elsewhere than on small scale maps, how did they let themselves be hypnotised to this degree? I have been as far as Peshawar on the Indian border, and I can assure you that our own Eastern frontier is guarded with much less minute precautions. You would imagine that the enemy may only a few miles off, ready to make a sudden irruption against which it was necessary to take precautions at every moment, and yet the Russians are hundreds of miles away and quite incapable of bringing up enough troops, provisions or ammunition for a serious compaign. Between them and the English are in the first place, the Himalayas, crossed only passes as high as Mont Blanc, across which only camels, mules, and their native drivers can make their way. There is all Afghanistan, inhabited by wild warriors ready to make short work of any invaders, no matter who they may be. I do not know whether it has never entered seriously into the mind of any Russian that India can be attacked. There are lunatics everywhere. But the English should never have allowed themselves to be scared by such foolish projects. In any case, their fears ought to be effectually dissipated nowadays. They ought to tell themselves that the expensive fortifications they have built at the Khyber Pass will probably never be used, and, as for the battalions they have raised, they, if they should ever be wanted, will be wanted, elsewhere than in—India!

Lord Curzon, who first came into notice as the author of a book on Persia made the acquaintance of the Russians in that country and did not like them. And, to be sure, things in Persia are not as they are in India. It touches the Russian possessions on many points: it is half absorbed into their dominions already; it may well be totally absorbed some day.

Lord Curzon contracted a disease in Persia which he has never been able to shake off—acute Russophobia. Always on the watch spying an adversary whom he imagined to be much more terrible and aggressive than he really is, he thought he saw Russian machinations everywhere, and replied to them by formidable reprisals out of all proportion to the cause which had provoked them. He was always using a steam-hammer to crack a nut. A poor Buddhist monk created relations between St. Petersburg and Lhassa, Lord Curzon at once imagined that the Russian had laid hands on Tibet, and organised Younghusband's foolish expedition, which cost enormous sums and yielded no appreciable result. When a Russian steamer company established a service between Odessa and the Persian Gulf, Lord Curzon was in a fever of anxiety. Immediately a much talked of cruise was ordered and English armour clads poked their cannons into the tiniest ports of a miserable and desolate coast where there is nothing absolutely nothing except, sand flies and vermin. Lord Curzon, an indefatigable worker, imperious in his manners and imperialist in his ideas, was much beloved by the English in India, for his defects as well as his good qualities. He did things on a grand scale, and that was bound to please his subordinates. The Englishman in India feels his superiority, he knows himself to be a ruler, the natives call him sahib (master). Lord Curzon, in all his pomp and surrounded by his lictors, suited him perfectly. He was the model of Proconsuls."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............	1	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..............................	1	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total.............	4	5	75
Total plague deaths to date ...	304 573	936,008	
Same date last year	7	3	83

ENGLISH LIFE.

OPINIONS may differ about London, but captious indeed must be the person who fails to find an incomparable charm in rural England. One may even hate the cities of Great Britain and love the country. Perhaps if you do love the country very much you would be quite likely to hate the cities. A thorough appreciation of the English country presupposes a love of trees, and birds, and flowers, and streams. Perhaps, too, it means seeing them, in May and June, as did the American girl, although, having come under the spell at that time, one cannot believe that the country in England ever is unlovely, even in the damp, chilly days that take the colour out of everything. There are spots, no doubt, even large tracts, of deadly, uninteresting character in England, but they kept out of the way marvellously, while one charming region leads on to another, making the traveller forgetful of any other sort if he has had a glimpse of it in passing.

One of the first impressions that an American gets, is that of surprise that there is so much country in a populous little island like Great Britain. Someway in spite of knowledge that there are vast estates in England, one can't help feeling that it is a crowded place, that one city or town runs into another and that the spaces between are thick with houses. When, therefore, one travels for miles and miles hardly seeing a human habitation, the effect is bewildering. Yet in no part of England does one feel a sense of desolation or of isolation. The land belongs to someone, and has for centuries. Not only do the owners ride over it but the public walks over it. If they don't now, they once did. Perhaps battles were fought on it. It is peopled with memories and associations and traditions, if not by living folk.

The English people, says an American girl in the "Telegraph" enjoy their country for more than the Americans do theirs. Rarely does one see a path leading across a field in the United States. If there is one it is only for the accommodation of the farm workers. To go out walking in the fields there merely for the sake of walking through the country would brand one as being at least peculiar. Besides, a brisk American farmer wouldn't permit such performances on his farm. Gates are hard to open, and there are practically no stiles. Even the farmer's family does not walk through the fields. If they want to go to any place, they "hitch up" a horse and drive. Otherwise they stay in the house. In the villages it is much the same, and if anyone desires to go for a walk, he promenades up and down the main street. In the long evenings and on Sundays, the American girl admired the picture made by persons of all ages picking flowers or walking about on the green turf. For, herself she found the paths across the fields one of the most fascinating things in England. The first one was a revelation to her. She discovered it while she was yet in London. An instinct led her to take a train one day and get off at a certain station. In a few minutes she came into Epping Forest. That was surprise and delight enough, but it was only the prelude to the finding of the path which was of greater significance, since it gave her the keynote for a delightful plan of travel. A deaf man sat by the roadside and was unable to help the girl on her way until she wrote on paper, "Which is the way to Waltham Abbey?" Then he pointed, with a flourish of his stick, down a shady road. Before she had gone far he gave a mighty shout and indicated that she should turn to the left. Instinctively she looked for a gate, and seeing none hesitated; but as the old man continued to shout and point, she turned and then saw a rude stile, over which she passed into a green field more thickly bedight with buttercups than anything she had ever seen. The yellow flowers parted to make a soft green path. The field was bordered with hawthorn, still white, and there was the most exquisite concert of songbirds she had ever listened to. A fine mansion barely showed among some great trees at a little distance. The sun was sinking with a soft radiance over everything. This was the England of the American girl's fancy, but she had always thought it too good to be true. One field led into another, and the beauty persisted right up to the town. After walking through the old abbey she wandered out into the fields beyond. You want to see Harold's bridge, the oldest bridge in England? some children asked her, and when she declined their services as guides they took themselves off contentedly and sat down in the long grass among the buttercups. Some workmen strolled by and several poor women. It is not possible to pity the poor in England when they have such environment" thought the American girl, and she never was able to get over that feeling, impracticable and unreasonable though it was. So many of the cottages of the poor were so picturesque and their setting so full of charm, and really no one looked hungry or in real distress.

Not only do the English seem to know how to enjoy their country, but it is perfectly safe for them to do it. In some of the most beautiful rural districts in America, women cannot walk out alone with any feeling of security. In the South the fear of the negro, and in the North the fear of the tramp, deter women from going out alone in the country. The American girl tramped many miles in England with a girl companion and neither of them ever for a moment felt the least timidity or had any reason to feel it. The wonderful long twilights, lasting up until ten o'clock during part of their trip, were irresistible temptations to pleasant after-dinner strolls, frequently over roads of which the pedestrians had no certain knowledge. Never, however, did they run into danger or even into uncivility. In crossing a field there was nothing more startling to be encountered than the frank curiosity of disturbed sheep or farm hands. A goodly portion of Devon and Cornwall, and parts of several other countries were tramped over without any misadventure. The American girl wondered if it would have been possible to have covered so much territory with the same immunity at home. She could not imagine herself, or any of her friends, undertaking such a trip. They did not meet with any Englishwomen who had carried out an expedition on quite the same scale, but so many of them walk short distances that a difference in degree causes only mild surprise.

Surely there is no such delightful or thorough way of seeing a country like England, where distances are comparatively short, and where the most charming views are almost invariably off the main road. If you want a bit of the coast there is no way but to scramble over rocks, walk on the beaches when the tide is out, and in general to keep the line as Nature formed it. This is particularly true along the west coast of Cornwall, which is well worth any amount of effort. To the American girl it constantly suggested the Maine coast in her own country, although the water was more wonderfully blue and the caverns more numerous and deeper than those on the rocky shore of New England.

Next to going on foot, unless you have the motor craze, coaching is the most satisfactory way of seeing the best side of the English country. It even has one or two advantages over foot travel. Views that are sometimes shut off from the pedestrian when he keeps to the road are visible from the top of a coach. If time is any object, too, the coach comes in handily, yet does not rush by the fairest places with the exasperating celerity of a railway train. A combination of walking and coaching, if one can fit it in right is admirable. One morning the American girl and her companion walked down the long, winding well-shaded drive of the private park, kept up by the owner, and open to the public an admirable practice on many English estates which is seldom followed by American millionaire owners of fine estates. At the lodge on the public road they were picked up by a coach, and bowled through a less interesting part of the country, taking up their walk again late in the day. Almost better than the coach, if one does not wish to walk all of the time, is the private conveyance which can be hired very cheaply in many parts of the country. You can arrest or divert your course at will in this way, and besides, the driver is likely to be an interesting character; also, you can keep out of the way of the tourists, who do not improve primitive scenes, especially when they swarm upon them.

The pedestrians came at nightfall into a village quaint and serene. By noon the next day it was noisy with excursionists. The natives were corrupted into a bargering crew, ready to sell their birthright for a wretched pittance. The pedestrains shook the dust from their sandals, and fled to districts undiscovered by touring parties.

Much of England is like a garden in the eyes of Americans. Even where the country is left in its natural condition, there is a trimness about it that suggests cultivation. The turf is thicker and smoother, the trees grow differently from those in the United States, there are more flowers, the rivers and streams are more neatly bordered. In America so many of the rivers cut deeply into the soil leaving rough banks, with unevently distributed vegetation. There are many more singing birds in England than in America, so that the ear is pleased as well as the eye.

The variety to be had in a small area is a feature that appeals strongly to the enthusiastic pedestrian. To-day one may wander almost from sunrise to dark under the trees; to-morrow there will be level meadows, the next day hills, the day after the moors. Almost always one is near rivers or the sea. There are long stretches where one sees no other person, and again there are hamlets or towns constantly springing up each with some characteristic worth taking note of.

Even people who live in the country in England, do not despise it as country folk do their surroundings in the United States. The American girl stopped for a few days with some English friends. They had built a new house and were as pleased as they should have been, because it was so surrounded by fields and woods that they could not go anywhere without walking through them. At least three-fourths of their waking hours were spent out of doors. In the afternoon they put up hampers, and went into the woods for tea.

As many Americans do when they visit England the American girl made a pilgrimage to the home of her ancestors. Since she had fallen so deeply in love with the English country she had more than once exclaimed, "Why did my forefathers leave so beautiful a country, and why do people leave it to-day?" When she told an Englishman to what corner of England she was going he replied rather deprecatingly, "Oh, that is one of the most densely-populated districts in Great Britain; you must not expect to find the country so beautiful there."

It was with some misgiving that she saw the fields growing less fertile and the signs of mining and manufacturing more abundant. If her ancestors had lived in conditions like that no wonder they had fled to America. It was the first disappointing landscape she had seen in England. The town, too, at which she left the train looked unpromising. The clatter of clogs caught her attention. Here at least was something interesting. Women with shawls drawn about them and children came from the factories. This was not at all the England of her imagination and it rather spoiled her picture. The carriage was soon ready, however, and she started on her journey. In less than half an hour she was again in the England of green fields, and her courage revived. Only the glimpse of a tall chimney now and then assured her that the ugliness had not been a nightmare. "Who lives in that beautiful place with the great park?" she asked the driver. "Mr.—; he owns mines, and is powerful rich." Again the cloud grew, so many persons had to live in such sordid conditions that this man might live in beauty "And who lives there?" she inquired again. "Squire—, the brother of Lord—." That sounded better; he probably did not own mines or factories "But he don't come there often, only now and then for the shooting," volunteered the coachman further.

The American girl began to feel better satisfied that her ancestors had gone to America. She stopped at an old country church, and went in. More persons of her name were buried there than she had ever seen alive. She sat in a pew that had the coat of arms carved on it and the date fifteen hundred and something, and tried to count how many great grandfathers back had had it done.

The old crone who kept the post office in a corner of a tiny shop across the way replied, when she asked the way to—Hall: Yes, it's up the road, and turn to the left, but they aint no one lives there now they be all dead; you can read their names in the church.

It sounded very dark and unpromising but the American was not to be daunted. At last they came to a neat lodge, but no one answered and the iron gates were locked.

A countryman offered the information that the lodge-keeper had gone on a visit, and the driver suggested that going back to town would be the most comfortable thing to do. The girl walked along the stone wall until she came to a break in it. Never before had she experienced a feeling of desolation in England, but that was because she had never been on a deserted estate before. She believes that there is nothing equal to it for loneliness. Rabbits scurried across her path, and she started nervously. The drive was partly grown over, and the grass on the lawns was uncut. At last she came to the house. There were more iron gates, but one of them yielded. The rhododendrons grew almost as tall as the iron fence. Everything grew as it would. The windows of the old stone house stared blankly at the intruder. A woman came out, and the girl explained that her ancestors had lived in the hall, for hundreds of years. "Yes, but they be all dead now, and Squire—owns the place," she told her.

The girl thanked the caretaker for letting her look at the house, and turned away. If one analysed it the scene before her was as fine as any she had seen in England. The trees were very large and old, fields were green and broad and one had a glimpse of the sea almost twenty miles away, perhaps further. Yet it was the only part of England that depressed her. The family that was all dead, the squire who did not live on the place, the background of tall chimneys and grimy workers were neither soothing nor inspiring. English country she concluded is fairest when one takes it on its face, and leaves personal relations out of the reckoning. They are aways likely to be disturbing.

A BUILDING CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court, has given judgment in the suit filed by Hunsraj Valji, a building contractor, against Narsilal Amberam, to recover a sum of Rs. 2,400, being the stipulated price of erecting buffalo stables for the defendant at Matunga. Mr. Davar and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Padshah and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement in writing, it was agreed between him and the defendant that the plaintiff should build for him on his land at Matunga, a buffalo stable and receive Rs. 2,400 for price of labour and materials. A portion of the sum was to be paid in advance. The stable had been completed, but the defendant declined to pay the full amount agreed upon.

The defendant, by his written statement, denied that the agreement was in writing; and stated that by an oral agreement, plaintiff had undertaken to build the stables according to the directions given him by defendant's engineer. He had failed to carry out the directions, inasmuch as he had used inferior materials and bad workmanship. The stables had been surveyed by defendant's engineer, who valued them at Rs. 1,900. Defendant contended that he had already paid to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 400 in advance; and he was ready and willing to pay the balance of Rs. 1,500. His lordship, after hearing the evidence for three days in giving judgment, said that he had arrived at the conclusion that the agreement was not in writing. As regards the work done by the plaintiff, his lordship held that he had carried out substantially the directions of the defendant's engineer except in certain particulars which the engineer himself had specified to the Court. The plaintiff was, therefore, not entitled to recover the whole amount of his claim; and the Court would award him Rs. 2,000. As regards the alleged payment of Rs. 400, his lordship held that no such payment had been made to the plaintiff by the defendant, and the entry in the account book of witness Jivraj appeared to be a fabrication. His lordship, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, and ordered the defendant to pay three-fourths of the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

EVIDENCE ON OATH.

HOW BILE BEANS CURE CONSTIPATION.

"I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act." So said Miss Ettie Palmer, of Back 253, Great Colmore Street, Birmingham, (England) when giving testimony on oath how Chas. Forde's Bile Beans had cured her of constipation; which in her case actually led to stoppage of the bowels. She continued:—So severely was I affected by long continued constipation that I was not thought I should live. Indeed, the clergyman of the parish came to pray at my bedside, so near death was I. The doctor called in a physician, and it was said my only hope of life lay in an operation. I was taken to the Hospital, but at the last moment my parents stopped all the proceedings and had me taken back home. This was in consequence of what they had heard about the power of Bile Beans, and I was started upon a course immediately. From the first I improved, and within a brief period my bowels were acting normally. I gradually got stronger, and in a short time was back at work. Since then, I have worked for twelve months, and have never had a trace of my old complaint."

Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists and Medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices; Rs. 1-2 per bottle small size, 6 bottles Rs. 6. Large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2-8. per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 26 Sept., 1905.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"And amid all your 'lores,' where does life-lore come in?" Life-lore, as we know, has two Greek equivalents—zoology and biology. The enumerations and classifications of zoology are so essentially attractive to children that some instruction in them might probably precede all the rest. Then, in its due course, geology would lead up to the rudiments of biology; and by the time the youthful mind was ready to conceive them, it would be brought face to face with the absorbing problems of the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man.

"In short, you would simply substitute a scientific curriculum for the classical and literary curriculum hitherto implied in a 'liberal education'?"

Not at all; we have not yet reached the point at which we can profitably consider the due place and function of classics in a rational scheme of training. We have not yet arrived at the parting of the ways. All that I have hitherto urged is that every boy, whatever course of study or path of life, he is ultimately to follow, should be encouraged and assisted to use his eyes, and not to let the fog of unthinking familiarity shut him off from the marvels he daily and nightly sees around him, on earth and in the heavens. He can proceed in science so far as I have indicated without a single numerical calculation or quantitative analysis. He can become a shallow smatterer, in fact! Alas! we must be content in this life to be smatterers in most things, if only we can go a little deeper into one or two. But I do not think that a knowledge in wide outline of the phenomena and processes of nature, accompanied by a habit of noting them with wonder instead of passing them by in dull indifference, can rightly be called a smattering.

Many boys, of course, would find in one or more of these branches of science the main interest of their lives. They would cease to smatter; they would concentrate, specialise, and enrol themselves by natural affinity in one or other corps of the great army of searchers into the arcana of nature. But whatever is to be a man's main interest and pursuit, he cannot afford to shut himself up in it until he has a clear general conception of that marvellous concatenation of phenomena in the midst of which his lot is cast. To whichever of the Muses he may ultimately swear allegiance, he must first do homage to those Titan sisters of an elder race, Astronomy and Geology. Geology teaches us the meaning of Time, Astronomy carries us as near as the mind can go to the conception of Eternity.

In Aladdin's Palace then I feebly figured the domain of Science. Still more feebly, perhaps, the Adventures of Sindbad shadowed forth the chequered fortunes of humanity in this its obscure corner of the universe. In my next paper I shall try to co-ordinate, History with Science as the twin-constituent in a liberal education.

CENTRAL INDIA S. W. AND MAN. CO., LD.

THE following is the Directors' report, from 1st July 1904 to 30th June 1905:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Share-holders their Thirty-first annual report for the year ended 30th June 1905, together with the audited balance sheet, Revenue and Profit and loss Accounts. The total profits earned during the year are Rs. 18,84,857-9-6, to which is added balance brought forward Rs. 52,094-11-5, making a total of Rs. 19,37,552-4-11.

From this sum the Directors have paid ad-interim dividend at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share Rs. 4,68,750 and credited to insurance fund Rs. 51,280, depreciation and renewal fund Rs. 2,05,700-1-3, provident fund Rs. 15,000, reserve fund Rs. 2,00,009, and officers' recreation room fund Rs. 500. They now recommend that a final dividend be paid at Rs. 90 and Rs. 45 per whole and half share absorbing Rs. 8,43,750 and carry forward to next account Rs. 1,52,572-1-8—total Rs. 19,37,552-4-1.

The large income is due to cheaper cotton and greater outturn during this year than the previous one. The production was still not up to the full capacity of the machinery. Though Nagpure was fortunately free from Plague, yet, more or less scarcity of labour continued throughout the year, especially more during the cotton ginning and pressing season. Though the wages are rising, they have not atracted outside labour; but have led to somewhat greater irregularity, of attendance, than usual. Attempts were made to import work people but proved unsuccessful. The Directors contemplate building work-men's cottages in the hope that proper accommodation may induce imported hands to settle down; and not to run away as they have done. The Directors are in negotiation with the Nagpur Municipality for a suitable plot of land for the purpose.

The sewing Thread experimental plant being too small and the trade demand being for a great variety of thread, the cost of making it runs too high and the trial therefore cannot be considered satisfactory. The Directors do not contemplate an extension of this class of business. The ginning factory at Khamgaon being removed to Warora the plot of land there has been sold for Rs 6,000. The directors have written off Rs. 7,485-7-6 and Rs. 58835-7-5 from the building and machinery accounts respectively for old buildings demolished and old machinery thrown out, debitting the sums to the depreciation account. Owing to a fire at the Warora ginning factory, some loose cotton and a shed were burnt the value of which amounting to Rs. 1,550 is debited to the insurance fund account.

The Directors have placed to the credit of the members of the provident fund a sum equal to that contributed by them during the years, namely Rs. 8,192-6-9 debiting the same to the provident fund Account. The Directors having appointed Mr. Nowroji Bapuji Saklatvala a Director of the Company the Shareholders will be requested to confirm the appointment. Messrs. Ratanji Jemsetji Tata and Hormusji Edulji Bamji two of the present Directors, according to Article 82 of your deed, retire by rotation. They are however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly. The shareholders will be requested to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE KHANDWA TRIAL.

The case in which Rustomji Darashah, late Permanent Way Inspector of the G.I.P. Railway Company, was charged with defrauding the Company, was again called on before Mr. Abdul Rehman, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Khandwa, on the 22nd instant.

The case had stood over for the examination of Mr. Blake, the late Resident Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the immediate superior of the accused.

Mr. Binning for prosecution refused to examine Mr. Blake as his witness, and asked leave of the Court to treat him as a hostile witness and to cross-examine him.

Mr. Wadia strongly objected to this course and maintained that before he could be treated as a hostile witness the prosecution had to show to the Court that he was a hostile witness.

His worship called Mr. Blake as a Court witness under section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code and gave leave to both the sides to cross-examine him.

Mr. Blake in his evidence said that the accused was the quickest Permanent Way Inspector he had known. Witness had recollection of the ballast and the earthwork going on near Dongergaon Station in the beginning of this year. He said that the Railway Company had his note-book in their possession and it had not been produced. That note-book contained the number of ballast stacks and their rough heights that witness had observed during his inspections in which he was accompanied by Mr. Riddle. He had also observed ballast thrown on the line which badly required ballast. In the ordinary course he received measurements of ballast from the accused. From what he had seen he had formed a rough idea of the quantity of ballast and his suspicions were never aroused that the accused had overcharged. He had checked both the ballast and the earthwork after measurements were supplied to him by the accused and he had no reason to suspect that anything was wrong. Witness said that both he and the accused were over-worked at the time as the operation of doubling the line was going on. Witness would never have given the contract work to Hormasji Dhanjibhoy, as he was not able to do what he already had on his hands. The accused had nothing to do with the giving of the contracts.

The case stands adjourned.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT 25.

General rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and nearly general rain in Bengal. Local showers have occurred in Burma, Bihar and East of the Central Provinces. Some showers have occurred in Assam and South India and on the Circars Coast. The chief amounts are: Raipur 5 inches, Mergui 2 inches, Bogra 1 1-2 inch, Bangalore, Jessore, Gaya, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh, False Point, Cuttack and Waltair 1-2 an inch. The cyclonic storm has diminished in depth and moved in a North-Westerly direction to the neighbourhood of Raipur. The rain fall reported from the stations within the area of its influence is comparatively light except at Raipur. It seems likely that the path of the storm may curve somewhat and that it may move in a more Northerly direction. There are indications of disturbed weather to the East of the Andamans. General rain is probable at Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and nearly general rain in the South of Burma. Local showers are likely in North Burma, Bengal and East of the Central Provinces. Some showers may fall in Assam, Bihar, South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Cotton crop excellent. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton healthy and ready for picking in some places. Food-grains doing well. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton healthy.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and could scarcely look better. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still con[illegible]. Rain much needed generally. Cotton [illegible]t more rain. Absence of rain causes [illegible]

Barsi.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants showing bolls. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and at Amraoti and Allahabad and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. It is below normal over a large area.

Winds are cyclonic in the eastern districts of the Central and United Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, while they are north-easterly at Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar and Mormugao, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Jaipur, Jhansi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Aurangabad and Poona.

Cloud and humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Only seven stations report rain; the heaviest fall recorded being 5·85" at Raipur.

Mauritius.—Pressure had been ·03" below normal, wind east-north-easterly and 8 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·15".

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been about ·03" below normal, wind southerly and 7 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 1·09".

Seychelles.—Pressure had been ·01" below normal, wind variable and 12 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to ten inches.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs and colds of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets the cough, makes breathing easy, and heals the lungs. There is no other remedy so surely to be relied on.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

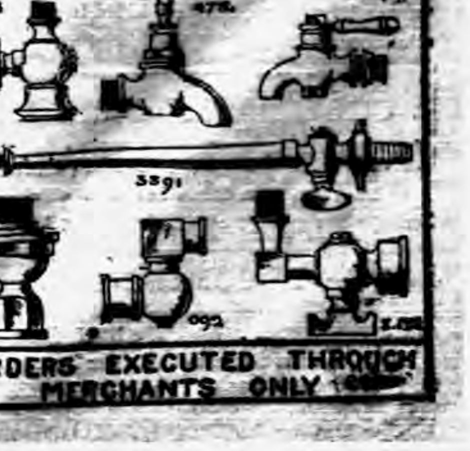
Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GAS & WATER
FITTINGS.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, in the "Fortnightly Review":—"The visit between the British and French Fleets which have occurred this year have indicated that in the present generation, at any rate, the English Channel will not be the scene of conflict. France has definitely abandoned all hoped of challenging the supremacy of the English Fleet. The English Channel and the Mediterranean are now centres of concord and friendship, and since all causes of international difference between Great Britain and the Powers of Southern Europe have been completely removed, the Mediterranean Fleet itself may almost be regarded as an additional reserve to the Channel Fleet, and the Channel Fleet itself can no longer regard the Channel as its cruising ground. It was a dictum of Nelson's that a fleet should cruise in the waters in which it will most probably fight, and since the English Channel and Mediterranean are thus ruled out as probable scenes of conflict, it naturally follows that the Channel Fleet will, in future be seen with increasing frequency in the North Sea. This frontier of the British Empire has been threatened by the growth of the G[illegible]an Navy and it is as natural that Great Britain should safeguard her interests in this direction as that France, Russia, and Germany should patrol their land frontiers with troops. The presence of the Channel Fleet in the North Sea is no more a menace to Germany than has been the old regime to France when the main fighting fleets of the British Navy cruised in the Mediterranean and the English Channel. . . . While safeguarding our own interests, we can afford to wait patiently for an awakening of a better feeling in the German Empire with which we we have so many natural ties. The German people need only cast back their minds to the successive years immediately succeeding the Kaiser's accession, when his Majesty was at Cowes, honoured and popular, to understand the feeling of real friendship which might unite the two Empires. Germany has nothing which we covet; we have no cause of quarred with her, and desire none. The policy of England is merely to hold steadfastly what she has won—and first among her possessions is the supremacy of the seas, the northern as well as the southern seas, the North Sea as well as the English Channel and Mediterranean. It is the old traditional policy, and by it we must stand."

The operations which have been taking place in the Southern Command, ending the week, the mail left were of a more than usually interesting character, and competent observers assure us that the troops have been admirably handled and have shown the greatest keenness and interest in their work. The lessons of South Africa have not been lost, and there is a much truer sense of the importance of cover, and of the rapid transmission of intelligence, though the signallers have been censured for acting too conspicuously and giving away the situation of the troops to w[illegible] were attached. The operation of securin[illegible]rcing the passage of a river is one of the most interesting in warfare, and one that gives abundant play to the abilities of rival commanders. The valley of the Avon has been the scene of much very clever military work and the manner in which the troops advanced and took up their positions was almost beyond praise. The Blue (Western) Army was, however, so concerned in the admirable development of its flank movement that the real object of preventing the passage at all costs of Red was overlooked, and the invader was left th pursue the main objective, coming into contact with only one-half of the defending force. There appears thus to have been a further illustration of the danger of acting on the assumption that the enemy will necessarily act as it is supposed he will do.

Unfortunately, however, there was a want of proper military perspective in the operations, owing to the fact that Sir Charles Knox had not been provided by the authorities with a cavalry force, and that his Red and Blue commanders had to depend entirely upon, companies of mounted infantry No armies in the situation of Red and Blue, one advancing and the other concentrating, would ever send out their advanced bodies without large forces of cavalry. All who have taken part in the operations are agreed that the training was of most practical character, and, perhaps particularly in regard to the methods of attack, was very instructive, but no soldier can doubt that the operations in their larger aspects were falsified by the absence of a proper mounted force. Thus, when the Blue commander was deceived into allowing his forces to be drawn into a series of secondary operations, while his rival pushed across the Avon, there can be no doubt that the failure was due to want of knowledge or recognition of the purposes of Red. In this, as in other operations, the presence of cavalry would presumably have charged the conditions altogether, and though we would be the last to seek to diminish the value of the exercises, we cannot but say that it is penny wise and pound foolish on the part of the authorities to employ troops in such work, and to deprive them of one essential factor in military operations, more especially as the Salisbury Plain district is peculiarly suited to the movements of caualry. Sir Ian Hamilton has we are sure, too high an appreciation of the value of the mounted arm to make him content with the situation in this respect of his command.

Still there is no light upon the question of supply of officers. There can be no doubt that if we are to mobilise the Regulan forces at home and in India and to bring up the Militia and Volnnteers to their required strength, we shall require fully 7,000 officers, in addition to the 2,000 nominally available in the Reserve of Officers We are aware that the War Office has under consideration this very vital matter, than which none is more worthy of attention, but there is no indication as yet as to how the authorities propse to supply the deficiency, especially in respect of captain and subalterns of the Reserve who would be far more necessary in case of war even than senior officers From the various indications that are available, we can only come to the conclusion that the officer question as a whole is not being dealt with so judiciously as could be desired. We gave last week an official announcement as to the extension of the time for those who wish to compete for that qualifying certificate, which the wisdom of the authorities seems to think necessary as a bar to those who wish to enter the Army. As a correspondent said, it remains to be seen what progress these candidates can make in the additional three weeks, but if they take a sporting chance, they may perhaps experience a gambler's joy. The two years' course having abandoned at Sandhurst, 170 are to be admitted, and it appears to be rumoured that a further 100 are to be lifted from the ranks of the July failures—such being the presumed ideas of the authorities with reference to the efficiency of Army officers. We mention these points in order to suggest how very important, difficult, and delicate are the considerations that attend the provision of officers for the Army and the Reserve.

The Special Army Order of June 22, which regulated the consolidated pay and allowances of officers holding commands and staff appointments, has been a good deal discussed in the Army, and, though we do not question that the proposals were intended to place the officers concerned upon an equitable footing, there is unfortunately a feeling that, at least in certain ranks, officers are losers by the change. A correspondent, whose letter we publish in another column, expresses this view as regards the rank he holds, and his long experience of the Army entities his opinion to the fullest consideration. He says that all officers concerned are financially heavy losers by the consolidation, and he remarks, in view of the present scarcity of officers that it must surely be bad policy to reduce the pay of the senior ranks. This he says, is not the way to encourage parents to put their sons into the Army, and we may add that it would seem to be a way to induce others to withdraw from it. As an instance of what he means our correspondent mentions the case of a full colonel commanding artillery who, under the old system, would have £1,050 a year, taking into consideration the allowance for his soldier servant, stabling fire, and light, whereas now his consolidated pay is fixed at £900 Moreover, when in camp he receives on camp allowance, and yet the wear and tear of camp life are very considerable. It is contended that the consolidated pay of the rank is not sufficient, nor likely to encourage good men to take up appointments. It is the view of our correspondent that under the new warrant it will scarcely be worth while to stop on, and that, from a monetary point of view, it would be more advantageous for the officer to take his pension as a lieutenant-colonel, and retire. It would be deplorable if this result should follow the consolidation of command and staff pay, and it is possible that the matter may present itself in a different light to other officers. We would however, draw attention to the argument and evidence of our correspondent, because they come from a very authoritative and experienced source.

WHAT the "Times" in its Engineering Supplement calls a "malicious and organised attack" has been made upon the steam turbine. The steam turbine happens to be a British invention. Certain German papers are full of its extraordinary and wholly imaginary demerits. The experts declare that their onslaughts have no foundation whatever, and are inspired from one common source. If the campaign were confined to Germany there would not be so much harm in it, but care is being taken to circulate the Press articles throughout the Continent and in the United States. This, remarks the "Evening Standard," is a new form of commercial enterprise—a distinctly German type.

LIPTON'S
TEAS
THE BEST THE CHEAPEST
in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

THIN · WEAK · WASTED
WITH
BROKEN NERVES, LOST APPETITE
AND INTENSE PAINS, ALL ARISING FROM ACUTE STOMACH DISORDER
CURED BY
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

A WOMAN LIVING IN LONDON TELLS HOW SHE AND HER HUSBAND GOT RELIEF.

"I used to suffer terribly from nervousness and indigestion and became very thin, weak and wasted. My appetite failed and the little food I ate caused me much pain and a tightness across the chest. My nerves were so weak that the least sound made me tremble. I also had acute headache from what proved to be an abscess.

"I began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup and very soon felt like a new being.

"I gained strength, and continuing with the Syrup soon became quite well. My husband also suffered in much the same way and the Syrup cured him as well. We always keep it in the house."—Letter of January 26, 1905, from Mrs. Florence Nightingale Andrews, 209, Guinness Buildings, Columbia Road, Hackney Road, London, E."

*** Neither you nor your husband, relative or friend need suffer from these ailments—simply get from your Chemist a half-crown bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup, use it and it will cure you.*

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS

Made for either direct or alternating currents.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

REVOLVES . . . HORIZONTALLY.

JUST THE THING
— FOR —
Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

To be obtained only from
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile St., LONDON,
And Market Street, MANCHESTER, or their Agents.
Write for New 16-page List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.
GET OUR PRICES.

Prickly-Heat.
Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
will be found a Certain Cure.

PEEK FREAN & Co's
PAT·A·CAKE
BISCUITS

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice [illegible]
(Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS. & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
53, 54, 55, Fetter Lane, London, England,
Manufacture every description of High-class Athletic Goods.
Write for FREE Illustrated Art Catalogue, containing Full Particulars and Information concerning

Cricket	Tennis	Golf	Dumb Bells
Quoits	Basket Ball	Bowls	Lacrosse
Clubs	Roller Skates	Hockey	Boxing, &c.

WORKMANSHIP & MATERIAL GUARANTEED.
HIGH-CLASS ATHLETIC GOODS.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

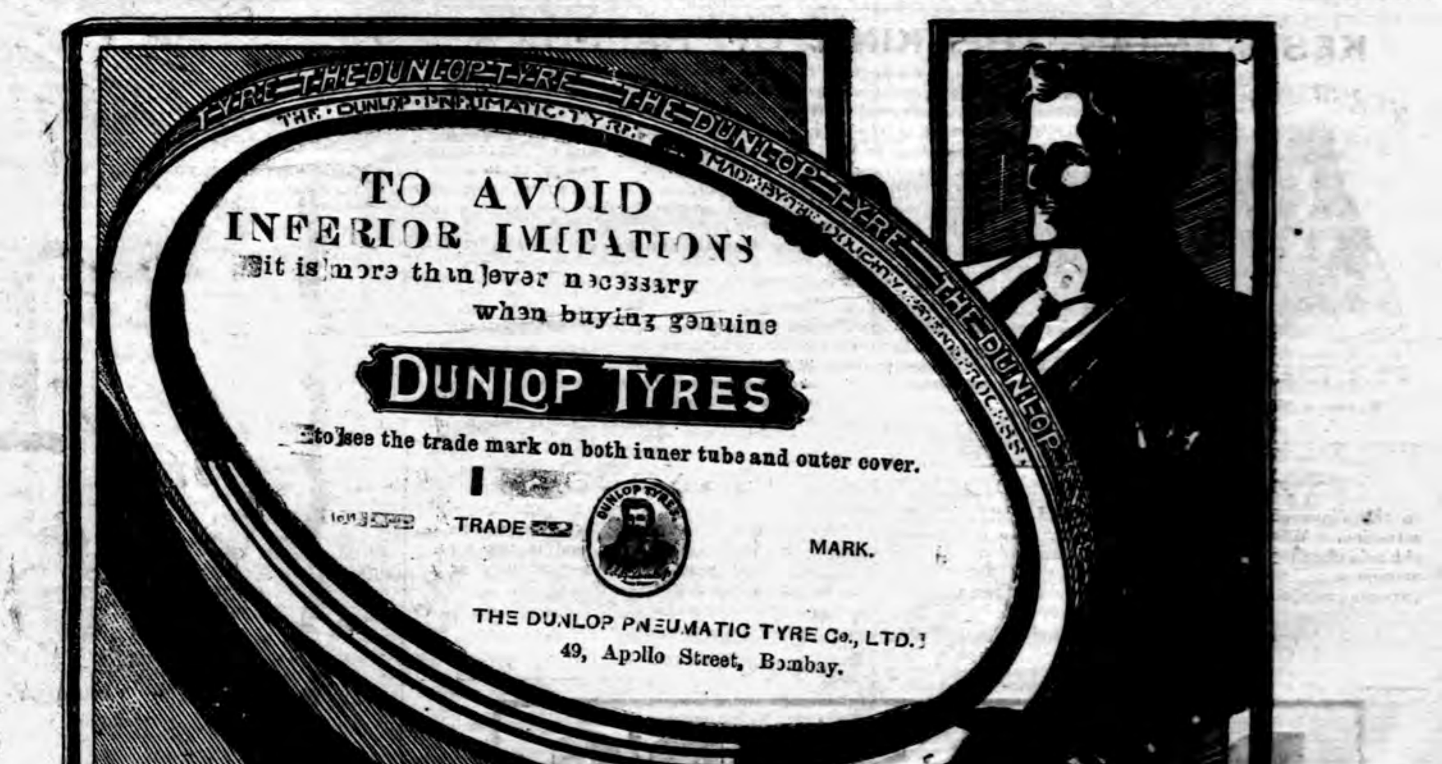
Benger's Food
is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.
Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

TRADE MARK
As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME
WE RECOMMEND THE
AUTOMATIC KNITTER
Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
The most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
Write—
BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.



TO AVOID INFERIOR IMITATIONS
it is more than ever necessary
when buying genuine
DUNLOP TYRES
to see the trade mark on both inner tube and outer cover.
TRADE MARK.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CURATIVE ACTION
Of a well applied electric current, should be known by everybody. It is a VITAL SUBJECT of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE.
Dr. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX
Gives TO THE OLD, YOUTH and TO THE YOUTH, STRENGTH.
All you who are weak and nervous, all you who lack
ENERGY AND AMBITION
SHOULD INVESTIGATE MY SYSTEM.
There are no charges for consultation, and if you cannot call, my latest works on Electrical Treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.
CALL OR ADDRESS
Dr. A. T. SANDEN,
MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price
Per 100
Rs. 4-8.

Price
per 100
Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

SCIENCE.
RECREATION
D. M. DUKLE & Co.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hornby Street, Fort.
BOMBAY

KESHRANJAN—THE KING OF HAIR-OILS.

KESHRANJAN OIL
FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It cures Baldness, Nervous Dizziness, Debility of the Brain, Melancholia, Short Sight, Weakness of Body and of Memory, Vertigo, and other similar maladies. It arrests the falling off of the hair and readily brings about a new and steady growth. It imparts a shine to the body, a gloss to the skin, and a "BRILLIANCY" to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. If you want to have a sound head and a cool brain, a curling, luxuriant, and healthy growth of raven-like black and glossy hair, a beaming and ever-brilliant countenance, a soft shining skin,—Use our KESHRANJAN OIL.

Price per One Phial ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage... As. 5.
One Dozen Phials... ... ... Rs. 10.
Larger Phial containing four times the quantity of the small one „ 3.
— Do. per Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11.

Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says:—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

Roy Dayal Chand Some Bahadur, M.B., Hony. Phyn. to H. E. the Viceroy, says:—The KESHRANJAN will be found efficacious in several head-complaints.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.S.I., says:—The KESHRANJAN keeps the head and brain cool.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Police Court, Sealdah, says:—The KESHRANJAN is delightfully scented and is cooling in its effects.

WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

in the diagnosis of your serious case of Diabetes, it is your look-out to find out where to get the right medicine. When the Pathology of your case is obscure and the treatment is unsatisfactory, you will be on the side of safety to order for our DIABETES SPECIFIC at once. No Diabetes however bad is not strong enough to resist our specific. Many Doctors prescribe it in their private practice and a good number of patients gratefully acknowledge its efficacy by means of unsolicited testimonials.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other means warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HALL MARKED

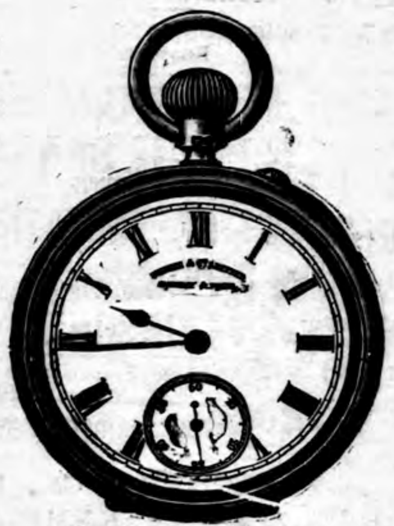
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

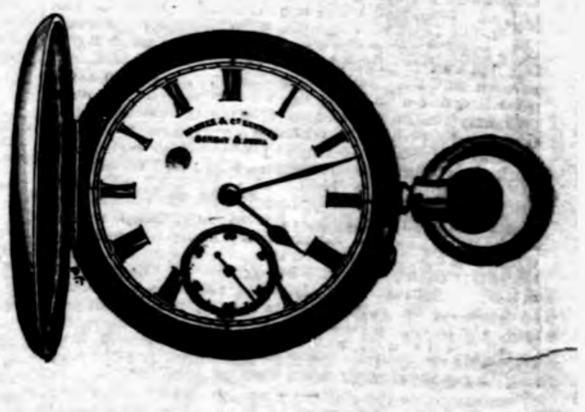
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES:



Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

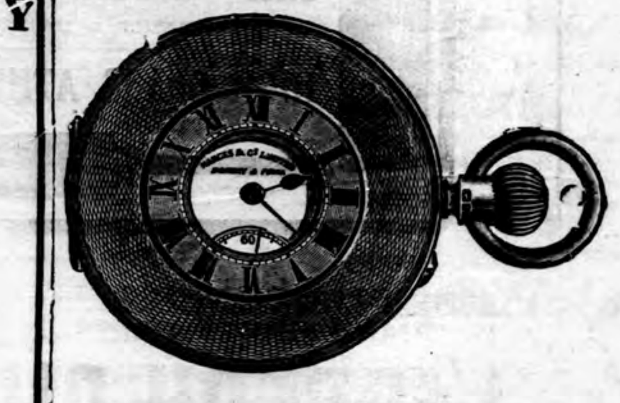
can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes expansion balance, Brequet spring.



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

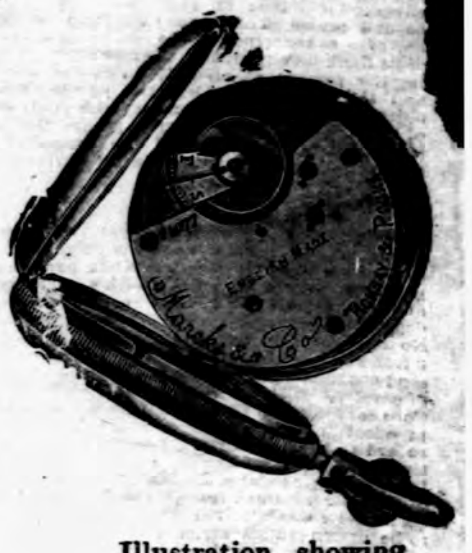


Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers
by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal E.B. Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

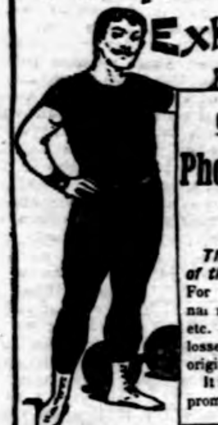
CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible] Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

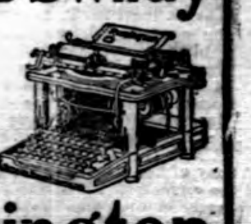
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP
(CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES
(CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

Works Swiftly
Wears Slowly



Remington

Standard Typewriter

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
CALCUTTA

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM [illegible] & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible] CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.